BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1825. No. 1810

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Friday next, the 11th Instant,-

PLATED mounted Vase Lamps of sizes, WALL-SHADES plain Tumblers, &c.

A L S O,

A Hogshead of spare Articles of Spode's Earthern ware, consisting of Table and Soup Plates, Desert and Cheese Ditto

Meadows Street, 9th Feb. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
THE FOLLOWING MODERN
Hou sehold Furniture.
Nearly New
VIZ.

JACKWOOD Chairs, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Card and Sofa Ditto Large and Small Bedstead, with Mattresses, Childrens Ditto, Music Chair and Stand.

A neatly Cut Glass Dessert Service and a Double Barrelled Gun by Mortimer.

Meadows Street, 9th Feb. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SEL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Saturday, the 12th Instant.
AT 4 P. M.
in the
Marine Yard,
THE HULL
OF H. M. LATE FRIGATE
THE
Orlando,
FOR BREAKING UP

SHE has Copper on to light water mark, and Copper Fastened.

She was built in one of H. M. Dock Yards, in 1812, of Seasoned Timber, a great number of Copper Bolts used in her fastening, and Iron Kneed on all her Decks.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, the 12th Instant,
TO CLOSE DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS.

IMITATION Cashmere Shawls, Printed on both sides, handsome Paterns.

An Invoice of Glass Ware, viz. Plain Tumblers of sizes, Rich Cut Glass, Ware, Dessert Dishes, Butter Pots, Sugar and Cream Do. Water Jugs, Salts, Quart and Pint Decanters, Wine, Claret, Liqueur, Champaigne, Wine and Water and Lemonade Glasses, Finger Cups, and Wine Coolers, Vase Lamps, of sizes with Plated Mountings, Plated Pedestal, Table Shades, &c. &c.

A quantity of White Queen's Ware, Hot water Plates, Table, Soup, and Dessert Do.

AT NOON,
WILL BE SOLD
On Account of the
Underwriters,

27 Bolts of English Canvas, imported on the THEODOSIA, Captain Kedson.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOM,
On Saturday, the 12th Instant,
At 1 o'Clock afternoon,

A SMALL quantity of Madeira in Wood, sold for the express purpose, of closing a Consignment, from the respectable House of Messrs. EDWARD & Co. of Madeira. The Wine has been two years if not more in this Country.

10 Qr. Casks of India Market Madeira,
5 ½ Pipes Do. Do.
1 Pipe London Market,
1 Do. Do. Particular.

N. B.—Samples of the Wine may be tasted at the Auction Room.

Bombay, 9th February 1825.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a few double Barrelled Fowling pieces, Flint Cocks, from John Manton and Son.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1825

TICKETS are now on sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and Co. price 120 Rupees.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON

AT 6 MONTHS' SIGHT.

MESSRS. PRINSEP and Co. as Agents to Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL, TRAIL and Co. at 1 | 9 until further notice.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

FOR SALE
IN THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP & Co.

THE following WINES from E. Butler and Sons, just landed from the ship Marquis of Hastings and warranted of superior quality.

White Sparking Champagne in 3 dozen cases	at 70 Rs.	per doz.
Claret in 6 doz. chests	at 30	ditto.
Port Wine in do.	at 20	ditto.
Old Sherry in do.	at 22	ditto.
Ditto in half Butts	at 400 Rs.	each.

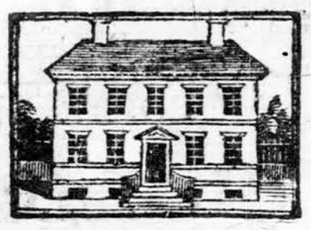
Also by the same Ship,

White Sparkling French Champagne in do. 3 doz. cases do.	50	ditto.
Sercial in quarter Casks	250	ditto.
Ditto in Pints per doz.	18	ditto.
And a few doz remaining of Harper and Bell's Sherry imported last year.	22	ditto.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE PREMISES
On TUESDAY the 22d Instant.
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
Unless Previously Disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,



THE Lease of a Commodious Bungalow (lately occupied by Captain BLACK) pleasantly situated at Maha-Luximee, on the Warden Road, between the Bungalows of Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. GRANT. The Premises consist of two contiguous Bungalows, each containing two good Rooms, with closets and large Verandahs. Adjoining are a Stable, Cookingrooms, Godown, and other offices, with an excellent Well and ground for a Garden. They are well adapted for the permanent residence of a Family.

Conditions to be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, the 14th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
BY ORDER
OF THE
EXECUTORS,
PART OF THE
EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
Captain George Barnes,
OF THE
HON'BLE COMPANY'S MARINE;
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, 5 light Lustre, Lamps, a pair of large Pier Looking Glasses and Neat Queen's Ware, with Desert Services, Books, &c. &c. Also a Bengal built Buggy with Harness and Spare Weels a Pipe of excellent old L. P. (Commissioned) Madeira Wine, and a quantity of other Wines in Bottles.

ALSO

A Pair of Small Globes, some Large Maps and Charts, and a handsome set of Chessmen in a Sandal Wood Box.

N. B. A sample of the Wine may be tasted at their Rooms, where the above Articles can be seen on Thursday the 10th instant and succeeding days.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
Under the Office
OF
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

A FEW Half Chests of Excellent ADRIATIC CLARET, from Messrs. JACKSON and WILSON, just imported per *Milford* from London, at the moderate price of Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1825.

TO BE LET
A
BUILDING
Adjacent to the
COURIER OFFICE,

ADAPTED to serve either as an Office or Godown, and having a back yard annexed to it.

Apply to Mr. J. MORGAN, *Central School.*

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of SARAH KEMP, widow of FRANCIS KEMP late of Bombay deceased; may be granted to GEORGE REES KEMP, a LIEUTENANT COLONEL in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England, on their Bombay Establishment, and the nephew of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Dated 8th Jan. 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.
Proctors for the Petitioner

Periodical Publications.

Messrs. Limjee Bhiccajee, Sons & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
THE UNDERMENTIONED
INTERESTING
Periodicals.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE,	for May & June,
LONDON MAGAZINE, ..	for Do. Do.
EDINBURGH REVIEW, ..	No. 79.
LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE,	for May, June and July complete,
EXAMINER, ...	for Do. Do. Do.
BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,	Do. Do.
LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE, ..	for May and June

The Price of the above is 34 Rupees, only.

MESSRS. LIMJEE and CO. expect several interesting Periodical works for August shortly, which will be notified in an Advertisement when received.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

For Passage to London.
THE FINE NEW SHIP
Florentia
OF 500 TONS.
John Wimble R. N.
COMMANDER

WAS to leave England on the 2d September. Chartered by the Hon'ble Company.

This Ship is well fitted in every respect and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. A plan of her Cabins and further particulars at the Office of MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 36. Wednesday, 9th February, 1825. No. 1810.

General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 35 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that all Field Establishments &c. belonging to the Brigade lately employed in the Southern Mahratta Country under Lieutenant Colonel Sealy of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry will cease, and are accordingly to be discharged from the date of the arrival of the troops at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1825.

No. 36 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regiments of Native Infantry composing the Guicowar Subsidiary Force be completed to one thousand Rank and File.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1825.

No. 37 of 1825,—Lieutenant Colonel Prother Commanding the Baroda Subsidiary Force is permitted to visit the Presidency on his private affairs for a period of one month after the Completion of the annual Reviews.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1825.

No. 38 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Commandant G. R. Kemp, 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, on his private affairs agreeably to the existing Regulations.

No. 39 of 1825,—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Major General S. Wilson's appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Whish of the Artillery to the Command of the Surat division of the Army, from the date of the General's departure, and likewise Colonel Whish's nomination of Major Sale to that Command on the ormer officer proceeding to Bombay.

The following orders are also confirmed by Government.

An Order by Major Sale Commanding the Surat Division of the Army dated 21st December 1824, appointi ng Major Byne of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to the Command of the Northern districts of Guzerat and Lieutenant Gibson of the same Corps to act as Brigade Major.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1825.

No. 40 of 1825.—Lieutenant William Lardner, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, is relieved from the duties he is now employed on at Porebunder, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Captain George Taylor of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant Lardner in the Command of the detachment at Porebunder.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1825.

No. 41 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extracts from despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extracts of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 16th June 1824.

Para. 11th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers severally belonging to your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1824 | 25. viz.

Major Hamilton Tovey,
Captain David Wilson,
Surgeon Dougall Christie,
——— Geo. Andrew Stuart.

12th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Major Peter Delamotte,
Lieut. William Spratt.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 21st July 1824.

Para. 3d. We have to acquaint you that we have obtained the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary at War to the deposit with the local Government by every Paymaster of a King's Regiment now serving, or that may hereafter serve in the Company's Territories, of his own separate security to the Company for five thousand Rupees, and that of another person in the same sum.

4th. A Circular communication will be made to His Majesty's Army apprizing the several paymasters of this arrangement, and we desire that you will take immediate measures to possess yourself of the required security as respects the King's Regiments serving within the limits of your Presidency.

Reply to Paras. 5 *a* 8 of Military Letter from Bombay dated 25th November 1823.

Lieut. John Saunders, who returns to Europe for the second time on sick Certificate, in consequence of most serious injury received in a conflict with a Tiger, is most strongly recommended by the Government for admission to the Pension to which he would have been entitled had he received the same injury in action with the Enemy.

7th. We cannot comply with the application of Lieutenant Saunders to be admitted to the benefit of the Regulations for the grant of Pensions to Officers who sustain serious injury in action with the Enemy; but as he received very severe wounds while engaged in the public service, which have entailed on him such permanent lameness in his left arm, as in the opinion of the Medical Board to be equivalent in many if its consequences to the loss of the limb, we shall not, as a special Case, object to the grant to him of an allowance of £60 (sixty) per annum, commencing from the 23d September 1823, the date of the Medical Board Certificate on the case.

11. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Captain Robert Campbell,
Lieutenant William Cazalet

12th. We have permitted Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Gilbert Melville to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1824-25.

13th. We have permitted Mr. Abraham Israel Montifiore to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon. and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon, on your Establishment: his rank will be settled at a future time.

15th. We have permitted Lieutenant Wallace Francis Dunlop to return to his duty on your Establishment.

16th. We have permitted Surgeon J. Grenfell Moyle of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the departure of the first Ship of the Season 1824 | 25.

17th. Lieutenant William Wilkie of your Establishment has received our permission to remain in this Country until the month of October next.

18th. We have permitted Lieutenant T. R. Gordon of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the month of December next.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 30th July 1825.

Para. 4th. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel George Midford of your Establishment to remain in this Country until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ship of next season 1824 | 25.

5th. The undermentioned Officers severally belonging to your Establishment have received our permission to remain in this Country until the month of December next, viz.

Captain John McIntire.
" R. W. Fleming,
Brevet Captain and Lieutenant R. Ogilvy.

6th. Adverting to the circumstances under which Captain Frederick P. Lester, of your Establishment has from time to time been permitted to remain in this country, and as that Officer will have been absent from India five years on the 30th August next; we have resolved he shall take his departure forthwith, to allow him to return to India under the Provisions of the Act of the 33d Geo. 3d. Cap. 52. Sec. 70.

Paras. 32d and 3d of Military Letter dated 30th April 1822.

Memorial from Brevet Captain Newton, complaining of having been superseded in Rank as Brevet Captain, and soliciting redress on the ground of the Court's Orders of the 30th June 1819, Transmitted.

10th. You will have been informed by our Circular Letter dated on the 14th of April 1824, wherein a correct rule was laid down for the grant of the Brevet Commission, that in consideration of the inconvenience and confusion which would result from cancelling so many Commissions and disturbing Officers in the enjoyment of Rank which many of them had held for several years, the new Orders were not to have any retrospective effect; we therefore did not direct the revocation of any Commission of Brevet Captain, but on the other hand we are not at liberty to direct any new commission to be issued.

11th. The claim of Capt. Newton, to a revision of the Rank granted to Cadets of his Season cannot therefore be admitted.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1825.

No. 42 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Territorial Department to grant leave of absence to Lieutenant W. A. Tate, of Engineers, to proceed to the Malabar Coast on his private affairs for a period of one month from the 1st of next month.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1825.

No. 43 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Division and District orders; viz.

A Division Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith dated Surat 9th January 1825, announcing his arrival at that Station with the right wing of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and directing all reports and returns of the Surat Division of the Army to be made to him as senior Officer.

A District order by Major Sale commanding Northern District of Guzeraut dated Kaira 13th

January 1825, directing Brevet Major Byne, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, to resume the situation of Acting Major of Brigade.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1825.

No. 44 of 1825,---The following appointments are sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. H. Delamain to act as Interpreter in Hindostanee, and Quarter Master until further orders, vice Paul promoted,---Date of Appointment 24th December 1824.

2d Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant J. B. Philipps to be Quarter Master, vice Cumming removed.—29th January 1825.

Bombay Castle, 3d February, 1825.

No. 45 of 1825,---Lieutenant Colonel J. Dyson of the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to Command the troops in Cutch, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Mackonochie proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1825.

No. 46 of 1825,---The following order is confirmed by Government.

A Regimental Order by Captain Campbell, Commanding the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant Carr to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the Regiment until its arrival at the Head Quarters at Booj.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Wood, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as 2d or Mahratta Interpreter until further Orders agreeably to the General Orders of the 13th of May last,---Date of Appointment 29th Jan. 1825.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant S. C. Spence to be 2d or Mahratta Interpreter agreeable to General Orders of the 13th of May last,---14th January 1825.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1825.

No. 47 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant F. J. Bordwine to fill the vacant situation of Drafsman to the Chief Engineer.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1825.

No. 48 of 1825,---A new General Code of the Military Regulations in force under the Presidency of Bombay, having been compiled, and printed under the orders of Government, by Captain John William Aitchison, Assistant Adjutant General with the Baroda Subsidiary. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Copies be circulated to the different Corps, and Departments under Government for their general information, and guidance.

All Officers in charge of Corps, or departments to whom the Copies may be issued, will be held responsible for the same, and for their regular transfer to the Officer who may relieve them with the other public Records under their charge.

It being highly necessary that every Officer, not in charge of a Corps or department to which the Regulations may be furnished by Government, should be in possession of a Copy of the new Code, the Adjutant General will be pleased to cause a sufficient number to be furnished accordingly, and the Assistant Adjutant General or other Staff Officers in the several Divisions or Commands under this Government, will transmit a return of the Copies so distributed to the local Paymaster that a deduction may be made from such Officers' abstracts at the rate of (8) eight Rupees per each Copy.

The Commander in Chief will be pleased to give such further directions as he may see fit for the supply of Cadets, and Assistant Surgeons on their first arrival, as well as the Officers now absent on furlough or otherwise.

Applications from Departments for copies of the Regulations to be made to the Adj. General.

By Order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council.

W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Sec.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

If you ever were in debt, Mr. Editor, you can understand how willingly the mind flees for relief, from the burthen of thought, even to the most trifling occupation. The following I present to you as one of my Coma-vigil excursions on the deep waters of the dark oblivious Lethe, albeit, the feather of my pen, I opine, is but little qualified to tickle.

But it is not to be imagined that we are flung by our Guardians like

"An unrega ded bulrush on the stream
To rot itself with motion"

Let us rather fling despondency away, and trust that many a scheme is passing in review, to find one adapted to meet the exigencies of so prodigious a proportion of the army, necessarily involved, not for themselves alone, but those far dearer in pursuit of health and education in England.

With the realization of the fondly anticipated relief from the groaning treasure boxes, and the fulfilment of the long expected indulgence of easy Remittances of a portion of our little pittance, as is the usage of His Majesty's Colonies, how delightful, how passing present conception actually, it will be, again to salute the "morning drums" with a light heart.

I am,

Yours, most obdtly.

January 30th 1825.

AN OFFICER OF 1807.

Those Evening Bells &c. &c.

Those morning drums! those morning drums!
Again a day of misery comes
Of debts and duns, from sleep profound,
Oh, curse on your discordant sound—

My pleasant dreams have passed away;
My heart, in vain, it would be gay,
Beset by bailifs, peons and bums;
It execrates those morning drums.

And so 'twill be while thus forlorn,
I'm doom'd the grief of debts to mourn;
For when beset by peons and bums,
Sleep's Heaven!—the Devil is morning drums.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. | 9½d. per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....136 4 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Unremittable 107.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot give a place to the letter of M:—it is, by far, too acrimonious and personal.

The communication of Veritas *is too valuable to be passed over, but it requires more attention than we are able to bestow upon it. We shall transfer it to our Successor, who may have better health and more leisure.*

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY,

WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1825.

By the arrival of the Albion at Calcutta, from Liverpool, intelligence has been received up to the 17th of September. The only articles of interest that have yet reached us, through the Calcutta papers, are the following.

Gore's Advertiser of the 16th, mentions the death of the King of France, and we have heard that the Proclamation of a regency has been made in the name of the Son of the Duc De Berri—Serious disturbances have taken place in Spain—and the French repulsed from the Town of Tariffa, which had at last surrendered---Valdez, however, had escaped to Tanjier, and hoped again to return to Spain, with a constitutional force, as will be seen below.

The Indigo Market was rather dull, The 3 per cents, were at 94.

LONDON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, Three o'Clock.

We have just received an Express from Paris, announcing the Death of the King of France.

SPAIN.

The late affair of Tarifa has not by any means been so trifling a business as the French accounts would make us believe. The defence of Valdes appears to have been conducted with skill and bravery; and it was not till after several failures that the French succeeded in gaining possession of the place. The loss of the French is represented as very considerable. At Gibraltar the cannonading was distinctly heard night and day.

It is stated on the authority of letters received yesterday from Cadiz, that Valdes, and nearly the whole of his followers, after the taking of Tarifa by the French, escaped across to Tangier, where it is said they will wait for another opportunity to make a new attempt.

Letters from Gibraltar, received yesterday, of the 23d August, state that bands of Constitutionalists still appeared, and in considerable numbers. The two Bulletins of Valdes were widely circulated in the northern provinces, and had produced a great sensation.

THE ARMY.

The following arrangements having been submitted to his Majesty for his most gracious approbation, his Majesty has been pleased to grant his assent for the destination of the following Regiments of the Line, and the embarkation will positively take place the beginning of the next month, on board the first vessels belonging to the Hon. East India Company.-- The 2d or Queen's Regiment, from England to Bombay, to relieve the 67th, at Bombay; the 6th from the Cape of Good Hope to Bombay, to relieve the 47th, at Bombay; the 31st, from England to Bengal, to relieve the 59th, at Bengal; the 45th, from Ceylon to proceed to Madras, to relieve the 30th at Madras; the 79th, from England to Ceylon, to replace the 45th, going from Ceylon to Madras; the 98th from England to the Cape of Good Hope, to replace the 6th, going from the Cape of Good Hope to Bombay; the 30th, 47th, 59th and 67th, to return to Europe.

If the *Morning Chronicle* will turn to the file of the *Courier*, it will find the above information communicated to "the Army," *on Wednesday, the 1st July*, with this difference, that we *did not* state, what the *Chronicle* says, "the embarkation will positively take place the beginning of the next month." On the contrary, the embarkation alluded to *will not take place* till the beginning of *next year*!! So much for the priority and authenticity of the information of the *Chronicle*.

COURIER, *Sept.* 10.---We are sorry to learn that a serjeant's guard of the 1st Royals were mostly killed and wounded in a rencontre with the country people, in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, county Mayo, while endeavouring to protect an illicit still which they seized, and which was rescued by the mob. The bodies of some of the soldiers have not yet been found.---*Clonmel Herald.*

THE COURIER.---SEPT. 11,

SPAIN.---The following documents will show that some success was at first gained by the Constitutionalists in Tarifa:---

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.

LIBERTY!---INDEPENDENCE.

War to the French and the Tyrants—Peace and Union among all Spaniards.

The ever memorable city of Tarifa and its island, inaccessible to the conquerors of Austerlitz

and Jena, has been the theatre of the first glories of the Liberating Army. The city and the isle have been taken by assault with the bayonet, without more injury on our side than two slightly wounded. All the garrison remain prisoners; and some miserable guards, that dared to fire, fell dead in the act, as well as the Commander of the Castle.

Many pieces of artillery, more than 4,000 muskets, and an innumerable quantity of ammunition, have fallen into our power.

This interesting point having been occupied, the army is organized and augmented every moment. Many Royalist soldiers have acknowledged their error, and passed over to our ranks, where they have been received with a corresponding warmth, Many Liberals, of all classes, have answered the call of their country; and all united, form a strong phalanx, which will speedily carry terror and extermination to our enemies.

Other divisions of this army operate at different points, and before long we shall be able to announce new triumphs. The people, the oppressed people, shall be assisted to throw off the hateful foreign yoke, as they repeatedly desire and express.

The Commander in Chief of the First Army, Head-quarters of Tarifa, Aug. 4, 1824.

VALDES.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.

The enemies of Spain and its liberty, who vainly boasted in a moment to defeat our ranks, and get possession of this fortress, have paid very dearly for their imagination. The memorable accounts of the 7th and 9th instant, have made them know the difference which exists between the ranks of the free and those of slaves. On both days they attacked the place, and contested every point of ground, and on both they have left the field covered with dead, taking as their reward terror and our contempt.

The enemy has had more than 500 killed and wounded, reckoning among them various subaltern officers and their chiefs, without any loss, on our side; and the free and glorious French, who sought to give freedom and glory to the whole world, came to be immolated as victims to fanaticism and tyranny. The place is abundantly provided with every thing, by the supplies of men and provisions, which the Supreme National Directory has not forgot to send. The spirit of the troops and the people is the best possible, and their valour and intrepidity, united to the efforts of the exterior divisions will make us rapidly triumph. In fine, those who dreamed of occupying Tarifa on the 6th, have retired shamefully from before it on the 9th, having paid dearly for their hardihood.

The French naval forces on which they reckon are absolutely useless at this point, on account of the situation of its strait; and should they overcome this obstacle and reach the island, they will experience the effects of our arms, and give occasion to new triumphs.

Soldiers!---Each triumph shows us the path to the accomplishment of our hopes. The country expects all from you; and the Supreme National Directory, and our worthy Generalissimo, doubt not that you will do your duty and prepare the reward of your labours.

Commander-in-Chief of the first Army, Head-quarters, Tarifa, Aug. 10. 1824. VALDES.

GREECE.

The accounts of a second victory obtained by the Greeks over the Turkish fleet, about the beginning of August or the end of July, are repeated through a number of unconnected and remote channels with such an exact coincidence of circumstances as amounts to an absolute proof of veracity.

The loss of the Turks is said to have been much more serious than that sustained by them in their first defeat, and the effect of their redoubled disasters, is described as so entirely decisive as to drive the great fleet, which was to have sealed the slavery of Greece, dismantled and nearly empty of sailors, into the harbour of Smyrna.

The triumph of the Patriots upon the continent is represented as equally brilliant. Derwitsch Pacha is said to have squandered an army in successive fruitless attempts to force the Pass of Thermopylæ, leaving the whole of his artillery, ammunition, and baggage in the hands of the Greeks.

Such has been the result of the vast preparations for this year's military and naval campaign—preparations which have anticipated the resources of the Turkish Empire for many future years. The captain Pacha's fleet dismantled, if not destroyed, the western army, commanded by Omer Vrioni, preserved from destruction only by its defection from the Porte, which it has paid the price of a precarious truce, and the eastern army commanded by Derwitch; that army to compose which the European and Asiatic provinces were drained of their youth, ingloriously dissipated in a mountain warfare with an almost unseen enemy.

After such an experience of the nature and effect of the contest, the charge of rashness attaches to those who can bring themselves to doubt of the ultimate success of the Patriots, and not to those who are certain of it.

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 14.

3 per Cent. Consols.....	94 93⅞
4 per Cent. 1822.....	106⅛ 106
Exchequer Bills £1000.....	45
Consols for Account.....	94⅛ ¼

On Friday last, a fine new Pilot Vessel was launched from the slip in Mazagon Dock-yard and named the Seahorse, she is intended for Culcutta River.

On Saturday the Hon'ble Company's Opium, for the second sale in March next, arrived at the Presidency in four battellas, under convoy of the armed vessel Chaser.

The affair at Culpee appears to have been promptly suppressed, and was of far less consequence than we had been led to expect, from the first statements; the number of the refractory amounting to only 750 instead of several thousands as was reported; but the highest credit is due to Capt. Ramsey of the 41st Bengal N. I. and his small force for their courage and firmness in resisting one so superior in numbers.

The Madras papers received yesterday contain no news of importance.

We understand that H. M. 20th Regiment is to return to the Presidency, and that vessels will be despatched immediately, to Cananore, for the conveyance of the troops and stores.

SUPREME COURT.

On Monday last the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery were dissolved.—The whole of the trials before the Court, concluded on Friday. The Sentences, however, in the greater Number of the cases, were not pronounced till the following Monday.—None of the cases, tried since the publication of our last Number, containing any thing of public interest in the detail, we shall do no more than give, generally, a statement of the names of the several Prisoners convicted, with their offences and punishment.

Bhewa Ramjee Zaoodia, who was found guilty of a theft was sentenced to be transported to the Island of Penang for the period of seven years.

A similar Sentence was passed upon Jettah Curson for stealing in a dwelling house property to the amount of forty shillings; upon Goma Dungojee Coonbe and also upon Meghee Woman, for like offences.

Narron Ballajee Muyeker and Bowajee Viram convicted of a theft, but not under such aggravated circumstances as the former Prisoners, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for the space of twelve Calendar months.

A similar sentence to the last was passed upon Salmin Seedee for stealing in a dwelling, property below the value of five shillings.

The sentence upon Meer Ali Adamjee and Dewjee Nathoo found guilty of a theft was ordered to be respited.

Amendjee Mahomed, convicted of an unnatural crime, was sentenced to be transported to Penang for the term of his natural life.

Atchone who, with three other Chinamen, was tried for murder and alone convicted of manslaughter, (a report of which trial we gave in our last) was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Jail of Bombay for the period of 12 Calendar months.

Osman Bin Seediek for the crime of Piracy, received sentence of death.

Peer Mahomed Ismail, convicted of stealing in a dwelling House property of the value of 40s. was sentenced to be transported to Penang for the period of fourteen years.

For a like offence, but not under such aggravated circumstances, Govind Appa Salvie was sentenced to be transported to the same place for the period of ten years.

Busseer bin Allacollee Moghul and Seroor Seedee were sentenced to be transported for the term of two years to Penang; the former for stealing in a dwelling house property to the amount of 40s.; the latter for being Receiver of the stolen Goods—Busseer upon being convicted was recommended by the Jury to mercy.

Hormusjee Shapoorjee, convicted of manslaughter, was ordered to be imprisoned in the Goal of Bombay for the period of one month.

The rest of the Prisoners, eleven in number, were acquitted and discharged.

We omitted to mention in our last, that on the Monday previous, a deputation from the Grand Jury, visited the Jail, and on their return, the Foreman presented to the Court, that it had been found in a state which was highly creditable to the Marshall, Mr. Leggett. The Jury were then thanked for their services and discharged.

On Saturday last the first Term for this year commenced, but in consequence of the trials of the Sessions having concluded only the evening before, the Court, in order to afford the Judges a short respite, will not sit for the business of the Term till Friday next, to which day the Court stands adjourned.

The criminal prosecutions, our readers may not be all aware, have hitherto in this Presidency, been carried on indiscriminately by the Government. This practice, we understand, is in future to be discontinued; the Government having lately declared its resolution not to undertake any criminal prosecutions except in particular cases, directly regarding the Government, or of more than ordinary public importance. This is agreeable to the course pursued by the Governments at Calcutta and Madras, where the prosecution of crime is left to

the care and the expence of the individual himself.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lt. G. Thornton, 19th Rt. N. I.
Lt. L. W. Hart, 22d Regt.
Cadet C. S. Thomas, Do.
Ensign Wm. Unwin, 5th Regt.
Lieut. Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt.
Ensign Wroughton, 3d Regt.
Lieut. H. Hobson, 20th Regt.
Lieut. E. Stanton, Artillery.
Lieut. Benja. Johnston, Nizam's Service.
Major Hardy, Artillery.
Lieut. Keene, 8th Regt.
Ensign J. D. Mallett, 3d Regt.
Lieut. R. Sillar, 8th Regt.
Major C. S. Whitehill, 10th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Wm. Gray.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. W. A. Tate Engineers.
Capt. J. Reynolds, S. A. C. Gen.
Capt. G. Norton, 21st Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. W. Norton, M. B.
Capt. J. W. Shereff, 2d B. E. Regt.
Ensign George Stockley, 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Henry Stockley, 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Henry Cramer, Madras Rifle Corps.
Lieut. W. Reynolds, 12th Regt. N. I.
Major Sam Strover, Artillery.
Cornet Frances Farrant, 3d Lt. Cy.
Ensign Bowler, 2d Grs.
Lieut. W. Coghlan, Artillery.
Lieut. H. Hardie Do.
Lieut. T. Cleather Do.
Capt. J. Hancock, Pioneers.
Major C. S. Whitehill, 10th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 2nd Portuguese Brig Caçador, J. A. da Silva, Commander, from Macao, 1st Dec. 1824, Singapore, 15th Dec. Goa, 21st Jan.---4th, Ship Orlando, Thos. Crawford, Commander, from Trincomalie, 20th Nov. touched at Cochin.---Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Jambooshire.---5th Arab Ship Fattay Almine, Seid Mahomud Nacqudah, from Bengal, 5th Dec.

Passengers per Brig Caçador.

Mr. Richardson, Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—February 2d The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. J. Pepper Commander, to Mocha.—Do. Brig Malabar, Sullemany Syrang, to Madras.---3d, Ship Caledonia, Thos. H. Johnston, Commander, to China.---6th, Ship Bombay Castle, Wm. Durant, Commander, to Singapore, and China.---Do. Brig Maria, John Crow, Commander, to Cochin.—7th French Brig Mexicain, F. Bazanac, Commander, to Bordeaux.

Passengers by Brig Mexicain:---

Dr. F. Fryance, Lieut. McDonnel, of H. M. 87th Regt.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Georgiana for London.
John Adam for Madras and Cal.
Theodosia for Calcutta.
Countess of Loudon for Penang & Eastern Islands.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 15th H. C. Transport Ship Mary Ann, Richard Brixey, Commander, from Rangoon 28th December.—Do. do. Brig Caroline, J. Cunningham, Commander, from Rangoon 29th December.—Do. 16th, Schooner Venus, C. J. Anderson, Commander, from Penang 20th December.---Do. 18th Ship Resolution, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 30th December.---Do. do. Ship Caudry, R. Noyes, from ditto 7th January.---Do. do. Ship Penang Merchant, D. Oliver, from Chittagong 11th January.---19th Do. Ships Shaw Inshaw, John Duffell, from Rangoon, and Hydery, William Fleming, from Chittagong 12th January.

PASSENGERS.

16th N. I. and Mr. Temple, Ast. Sur.---*Per Resolution*, Lieut. Fendall, Bengal Engineers, and Captain Lindaman, Country Service.---*Per Hydery from Chittagong*: Capt. Gray, Madras 16th N. I. Captain Dyce, Brigade Major: Lieutenant Gibbs, 42d Bengal N. I. William Aberdeen, Esq.; Richard Dellany and James Landers, Privates H. M. 44th Reg.; John Mills, Seaman, H. C. S. Investigator.---*Per Shaw Inshaw*, Capt. W. Butler, Country Service; Mirza Saddick and family.

The Shaw Inshaw spoke the Sophie, from Bombay for Calcutta, in want of provisions---supplied her off Cheduba.

OFF CALCUTTA.

January 13th. Zenobia.

DEPARTURES.—January 13th. Brig Highland Chief C. W. Eaton, Commander, for Chittagong.—Do. Arab Ship Atiet Rohoman, Nacoda, Commander, for Judda.—Do. Arab Ship Deren Beggy, Nacoda, Commander, for Judda.—Do. 14th. Brig Bridget, James Leslie, Commander, for Bombay.—Do. Brig Brougham, C. Andrew Commander, for Chittagong.---Do. 17th Ship Exmouth, Samuel Owen, for London, and the Arab Ship Cabrass, Nacoda, for Muscat.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Susan, for Rangoon.—Brig General McCreagh, Capt. Biddulph and Lieut. Thompson, Ben. Cav.—*Per Brig Highland Chief.*—Dr. Tytler, and As. Sur. Logan, As. Commissary Joyce, and Mr. Graham, Volunteer.—*Per American Brig Echo*, Henry Erving, Esq, merchant,—*Per Ship Carron*, Lieut. Col. Pollock, Capt. Webb, Lieut. Grant, and Dr. Harlon, Horse Artillery.—*Per Brig Bridget*, Captain and Mrs. Candy, Miss. Gilder, and Lieutenant Winbolt.—*Per Ship Eliza*—The Hon. Mr. Overbeck and family.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---January 19th. Brig Kent, Capt. T. L. Symon, from Calcutta 27th December, Vizagapatam 6th and Masulipatam 12th January.---Do. H. C. Ship Asia, Captain Thomas Francis Balderston, from Calcutta 11th Jan.---22d, American Brig Echo, Captain J. Rich, from Calcutta 16th January.---23d, Brig Norfolk, Capt. Kingsell, from Padang 25th December.---Do. Brig Jessey, Captain Mouat, returned in the roads.---24th, H. C. Ship Astell, Captain John Levy, from Calcutta 10th and Vizagapatam the 19th January.

DEPARTURES.---January 18th, Ship John Bannerman, Captain White for Rangoon.---19th, H. C. Ship Asia Felix, Captain G. Jellicoe for Chittagong.---Do. Brig Hope, Captain J. Lund, for Masulipatam.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.---On Tuesday the 1st February at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend H. Davies, Mr. John Fernandes to Miss Martha Redon.

BIRTH.---At Poona, on the 29th January, the Lady of Captain W. H. Sykes, Officiating Statisttcal Reporter to Government, of a Daughter.

At Colabah on the 1st Instant, the wife of Mr. Henry Yates, Apothecary 1st European Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATH.---On the 4th October last, at the village of Cabar, two stages distant from the City of Tais, on his way to Mocha from an inland journey, Major Gideon Hutchinson of this Establishment and British Resident at that place, aged 41 years.---The writer of this was long and intimately acquainted with the deceased, and can safely say that in him, his unfortunate widow and infant family have lost a kind most affectionate Husband, and tender parent; the Hon'ble Company a zealous, active, and intelligent servant.

Major Hutchinson entered the Hon'ble Company's Military service in 1801. He was soon distinguished as a promising young officer, and became at, an early period, of his residence in this country, better acquainted than most men in India with the language, customs, and religion of the inhabitants of the East. At the time he was thus studiously employed, he did not forget he was a Military servant of the Company's. And, altho' he never had an opportunity of displaying his Military talent in command, he was, [illegible] particularly in the late Mahratta war, actively employed in the Field, and stood appointed during the campaign in the S. Conkan, in 1818, Interpreter to the Force under the command of Col. David Prother C. B. where he rendered most essential service, as he had it in his power, from his perfect knowledge of the Mahratta language and local information, to procure intelligence highly useful to the Colonel and creditable to himself. Indeed owing to the favorable report which Colonel Prother must have made of the useful talent of Major Hutchinson, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council was induced on the completion of the service to nominate him to a staff situation in the Force which was then about to quit Bombay under the command of Major General Sir William Kier K. T. S. to act against the Troops of the Ranee of Sawant Warree, in Malwan, and ultimately appointed him to take charge of the Political duties at that Court, there he gave such satisfaction that on the employment of a President at Sawant Warree being thought no longer necessary, soon after his return to Bombay, Major Hutchinson was offered the Residency at Mocha, which holding out a fair field for his abilities in the Political line and of making a handsome provision for his family, he unfortunately accepted. Major Hutchinson had been in delicate health for some time, and was urged to give up the appointment, which he declined, still persevering in the execution of the Hon'ble Company's interest, and thus falling an early sacrifice to over zeal and anxiety to do well the duties entrusted to his charge; adding one more to the numerous European deaths which have of late years taken place in that unhealthy climate, leaving a widow and four children to mourn for their heavy loss.

The Widow of Major Hutchinson, accompanied by some European friends, went to the village where he died, and saw performed the last melancholy offices to her deceased Husband, and afterwards followed the lamented remains to Tais, where they were interred.

On the 2d Instant, Captain R. Babcock, aged 51 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th January, at the Residency House, Commercolly, Lieut. James S. Winfield, the 69th Regiment N. I. to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of Robert Richardson, Esq. Commercial Resident of Commercolly ---On the 12th January, at the Cathedral, John Brown, Esq. Merchant, Berhampore, to Mrs. Sarah Christie, widow of the late Thomas Christie Esq.—At Dum-Dum on the 13th January, by the Revd, Mr. Young, Lieut. Hugh Hunter, R. N. to Elizabeth Mathee, fifth daughter of Thomas Mathee, Esq.—On Friday, the 14th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Hawtayne, Lieut. J. P. Macdougall, Sub-As. Com. Gen. to Miss Eliza Jackson.—At the Presidency, 15th instant, Mr. John Francis Swaine to Miss Caroline Gomes.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, 17th January, Mrs. J. G. Railey, of a daughter.---17th January, Mrs. Sarah Delanougerade of a son.---At Cawnpore, on the 29th December last, the Lady of Lieut. Col. H. E. Gilbert Cooper, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 5th January, Mrs. Cath. Thomson, aged 46 years.---On the 15th January, at Dacca, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, aged 25 years.—On the 11th January, Miss Maria De Abreu, aged 36 years.—On the 11th January, Mr. John Aris, Senior, aged 50 years.---In Assam, on the 27th December, Lt. E. T. Richardson, of the 46th Native Infantry.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 17th instant, Capt. D. MONTGOMERIE, Deputy Surveyor General, to HARRIET ISABELLA KATHERINE, third Daughter of the late Major General J. DURAND, of this Establishment.—On the 18th instant, at Arcot, the Rev. J. W. MASSIE, to ISABELLA, Daughter of JOHN GRANT, Esq. of Avemore, Inverness-shire.—On the 15th instant, at St. George's Church, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, to BARBARA, Daughter of the late Lieut. Col. DONALD MACLEOD, of the Madras Army.

BIRTHS.—At Cuddapah, on the 16th January, 1825, the Lady of FRANCIS LASCELLES, Esq. of a Son.---In Fort St. George, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Major J. LESLIE, Commanding H. M. 69th Regiment, of a Son.---At the Presidency on the 17th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant MONPHETT, H. M. 48th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---On the 21st January, at his Residence, on the Mount Road, ANDREW SCOTT, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, in the 72d year of his age, and the 52d year of his faithful Services to the East India Company---after a short but trying illness which he bore with truly Christian resignation.—He died universally esteemed for his integrity of conduct; his memory will long be cherished by those who had the honor of his acquaintance, and his loss deeply felt by his relatives and friends.---At Fort St. George, on the morning of the 23d instant, Mr. J. N. WILLIAMS. aged 21 years.---On the 19th Nov. last, Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD, Proprietor of the Canvas Manufactory at Baypoor, aged 54 years.---At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 30th Sept. last, (where she had arrived the same day on her way home, from Madras) Mrs. MARLAY, Widow of the late Colonel MARLAY, Deputy Quarter Master General of the King's Troops. ---Suddenly on the 13th January, at his house near the Spur Tank, the Lady of THOMAS JARRETT Esq. aged 39 years.---On the 16th December 1824, JOHN JONES, the infant Son of B. WILLIAMS, Esq. on this Establishment, aged 6 months.---At the Hyderabad Residency the 9th instant, FRANCIS the only Son of Mr. EDWARD LOUIS aged 5 years, 1 month and 29 days.--- On the 18th instant, Mrs. ALEXIA JOHNSON, wife of Mr. T. S. JOHNSON.---On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARGARET HARTLY, at the tender age of 22 years leaving an Infant.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		Calcutta, the 18th January, 1825.	SELL.	
33	4	Remittable Loan,	32	8
7	4	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan,	6	8
4	4	From No. 321 to 1040 of do.	3	8
1	12	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued of do.	1	4

BANK SHARES.---Premium, 56 to 60 per Cent.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,	4 8
Ditto 3 months certain,	4 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL.	
s.	d.		s.	d.
1	10½ a	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ a	2
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92	*
		Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees		*

The following remarkable phenomenon has been communicated to us by a private letter from Purneah, of the 6th instant :—"An apparent volcano has burst forth within the last fourteen days, on the highest snowy peak of the Himalyah Mountains, from which immense columns of smoke are constantly issuing but no fire has yet appeared.

By private letters from England, dated in June, we learn that the proposed Retiring Pension for Civil Servants, had met with some opposition—and that the Colonization of Europeans was thought by some to be desirable for the welfare of India. Who would be appointed Governor of Bombay is mentioned as still unsettled, resting between Mr. Lushington and Sir J. Malcolm, but no doubt then existed of Mr. Elphinstone's succession to Sir Thos. Munroe at Madras.

The Scotsman in the East, Jan. 17.

SCOTSMAN IN EAST, JAN. 18TH.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated at the Camp at Perrasson near Culpee, the 6th instant :—"A Jaggeerdar of the Jaloun Rajah called *Nama* Pundit, of Perrasson, within 15 miles of Culpee, availing himself of the want of troops in this district, and presuming on the rumour of our Government being near an end, collected a body of about six hundred foot and one hundred and fifty horsemen, and on the morning of the 31st ultimo, shortly after day light, made his appearance before the fort of Culpee, which he attempted to take by storm. After a fight of 3 hours one of their Chiefs, Boodh Sing, being shot thro' the neck they fled to the place from whence they came—the place from which I now write. Their numbers were at first much overrated and in consequence a large force was immediately collected by a forced march from Cawnpore to Keitah. From Cawnpore 3 troops of the 16th Lancers, and the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Keitah 3 troops, 6th Light Cavalry, and 2 Companies 38th Native Infantry arrived early on the morning of the 2d. I arrived by dawk the next morning. The fellows fled from this post on hearing of the force at Culpee, the Cawnpore troop therefore returned yesterday, and the Keitah force is now here in search of the offenders, but I fear will not have an opportunity of inflicting on the fellows the punishment they deserve. However the head man, Nama Pundit, is I trust taken prisoner ere this. We heard last night of his being in a village of Scindias, 36 miles from this, and a party of Cavalry went out last night to seize him dead or alive. He was surrounded by the troops of the Jaloun Rajah, our Ally, so that his escape is impossible. He has only about 15 men with him. He lost about 16 men before the Fort of Culpee, and 7 were taken prisoners. We had 5 sepoys wounded, all of whom are likely to do well. The Officer commanding, Captain Ramsey, 41st Regt. N. I. had only 70 men, and it reflects the highest credit on their steadiness and bravery, having so manfully resisted with success such a superior number of men. Their object in attacking the Fort was the Collector's treasure amounting to about three lacs. Had they got this they would have raised a greater force, and proceeded on a large scale. It is said they were secretly favoured by our neghbour Scindia."

January 18.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU JANUARY 19th 1825.

THE BIRMESE WAR.

[EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS]

RANGOON, JAN,. 4, 1825.---Since the action of the 15th, the most perfect state of tranquillity has prevailed. The enemy are continuing their retreat and dispersing. Some reports say that the Bandola had himself stopt at Doonabee, to know his fate from Ava ; others state that he has fled towards the Mountains beyond Tonghoo. His sworn enemies, the Princes of Sarawuddy and Tonghoo, are said to have gone in great haste to Ava. Maushoezar had not made his appearance, but all the Peasantry in the neighbourhood of Rangoon say that he is positively on his way. Sir Archibald Campbellwas preparing to make a movement in advance by water and land. The march, under his personal command, would be by a tolerably good road, described as running nearly parallel with the Laing Branch of the River, and never at a greater distance from it than 6 miles. The transports with H. M. 47th had arrived.

CHEDUBA, DEC. 10.---At this place the mornings and evenings are peculiarly cool and pleasant and a breeze blows during the day, it adds to the agreeableness of the place. In fact the climate is far superior to that of Bengal, and if we had some of the good things which you enjoy, and something to do, time would pass pleasantly enough.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA JOHN BULL.]

CHITTAGONG, JAN. 12.---Our force is now on the move---the 62nd B. N. I. reached Ramoo on the 10th---and H. M. 44th on the same day ---26th N. I. march on the 13th ; the 10th Madras corps on the 13th by water, with H. M. 54th--- the Light Flank Battalion on the 14th---and the remaining force will follow after.

MEERUT, JAN. 8.---The Bishop of Calcutta arrived here on the 18th and remained ten days, during which time he consecrated the Church and held a Confirmation. From hence his Lordship has proceeded to Delhi on his way across the country to Bombay. I am happy to inform you that a Medical Gentleman, Dr. Smith is appointed to attend his Lordship during the remainder of his long and difficult journey.

CALCUTTA GOVT. GAZETTE, JAN. 20TH.

On Monday, expectation was raised to a high degree by the arrival of the Brig *Resource* from Rangoon, the Shipping report having announced her as the bearer of important Government despatches. The pilot we understand obtained this information from on board the brig, but it proves to be without foundation, no public dispatches having been received by the *Resource*, or by any of the ships which sailed in the beginning of the present month, from Rangoon. Private letters of the 7th mention the arrival of the 47th and the Rocket Troop. The preparations for the advance of the army were going on vigorously. Fifteen hundred Europeans, and two thousand Natives to compose the land detachment, and a division to make a corresponding movement by water. Several Ships were in the river with cattle and supplies.

The magnificent Burmese State Carriage, richly ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds, captured at Tavoy, and recently brought to Calcutta, was sold at public Auction by Tulloh and Co. on Tuesday, and realized nearly 7000 Rupees. This rare object is intended to gratify the curiosity of the people of England, and will be sent thither by the *Cornwall*, now under despatch.

The following interesting extract is from a letter dated from Dacca,——January 1825 :

"By this time the Assam force, consisting of 2500 bayonets, 10 guns, 10 gun-boats, Blair's Horse, &c. will have expelled the Burmese from that country, as their number is scarcely 700 fighting men. General Shouldham has advanced from Sylhet to join the force in Cachar ; the bullock will have arrived ere this, when that army will ... ter Munnypore, but as the way to it is almo... practicable, being covered with jungles ... posed by rugged ranges of mountains, ... scarcely be able to occupy Munny... capital I mean where there is a sma...

force) ere the stormy and rainy weather will set in early in April, and probably compel our troops to return to Cachar and Sylhet for quarters, as I hear the Munnypore country is almost depopulated, the villages burnt and provisions destroyed by the retreating Burmese army, whose route was visible from the highest hill by the smoke of the Nagah village, burnt by them as they retired. A Mr. Matthew, who attempted to explore the way and reach Munnypore was obliged to return and failed in the attempt.

"The Chittagong army have moved, and will by the end of the month come to blows, I trust at Mungdoo, where the Burmese had constructed their usual extensive stockades, and it is reported that they had even crossed the Naaf, to re-occupy their late position at Ramoo. This is the army from whose co-operation, if quick, every thing must be expected of a decisive nature by conquering Arracan, they will be able to cross the Naaf and enter the Burmese territory, and by reaching the right bank of the Sarawuddy, unite with Sir A. Campbell's, and advance towards Ummerapoora, thus occupying both banks of that river and protecting the advance of our flotilla, convoys, &c. by water, in such event General Mackillar with the reserve at Dacca will I suspect proceed to Chittagong and occupy Arracan, guarding the passes and facilitating the transit of provisions &c. &c. keeping a communication with General Morrison's army."

[*The Scotsman*, Jan. 22.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
JANUARY 24TH 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Ct. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1---8½ at 3½
" 1---9 at 6½ do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

MADRAS COURIER, JANUARY 25TH 1825.

A letter from Chittagong mentions that every thing there has a most hostile appearance, H. M. 44th Regt. had crossed the river on their march to Ramoo, where it is supposed 40,000 Birmese had assembled—The forces were to move towards Arracan as soon as they were all ready, which it is expected will not be before the dry season is over.

A letter from Kedgeree roads dated the 10th instant, mentions that H. M. Ship *Alligator* was preparing to weigh anchor for Rangoon, and that Captain Alexander would take command of the Naval part of the Expedition there until the arrival of Captain Coe.—It is reported that the Governor General has requested the Commanding Officer of the Squadron not at present to despatch the *Sophie* for England as her services might still be required.

We find a mistake crept into our notice of the late Naval Promotions.—Captain Tin[illegible]mbe, late first Lieutenant of the *Liffey*, is to [illegible]eed home to England with despatches, and [illegible]tain KINGCOME as erroneously stated Mr. T. Hutton, Admiralty Midship[illegible] *Tees*, has been appointed Lieute[illegible] Sloop *Sophie* vice Paulson, invalided.—Commodore Coe has altered his Pendant from RED to BLUE, as Commodore of the Second Class according to the new Admiralty instructions just received, and her Crew pursuant to the same order commenced the new rations.

The weather has been for the last few days very sultry and oppressive, and the wind on Saturday was from the Southward, a circumstance very unusual at this season of the year—We shall not venture to predict a storm, as on a former occasion we proved to be no prophet.

EUROPE.

FROM THE PLYMOUTH JOURNAL, AUGUST 12TH 1824.

The Will of BUONAPATE, the last document from the hand of a man who once acted so conspicuous a part on the world's greatest and most important theatre, cannot be read without interest. It is a paper which calls forth reflections very different, nay opposite, in their character. We find in it a curious association of good and evil—proofs of friendship long preserved under circumstances of a most trying nature; and of resentments which ought to have expired before the heart which they inhabited.

In the disposition made of articles used in connection with those events which gave his name the terrible splendour that surrounded it for a long and an eventful period, we see and we think of the sadness with which *Othello* bids adieu to the "tented field," while we behold the exiled Commander recording the incidents which gave value to the last objects of his care. The fond reluctance with which he seems to quit them, and the recollections and comparisons which these must have awakened and provoked, powerfully impress the mind with the awful vicissitudes of life, especially where thrones, and armies, and empires, are concerned.

He speaks with warm affection of his wife, and above all of his son, whom he was not allowed to see since the day of his first abdication. The latter he wishes to consider himself a French Prince, and the bequests made to him (his sword, his spurs, his arms,) seem intended to stir him up to some martial enterprise for the recovery of that station which was once declared to be his right.

When making this will, Napoleon does not seem to have been so perfectly collected as he might have been. It contains repetitions which are evidently not intentional. In the opening of his will, he expresses a wish that "his ashes may rest on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom he loved so well." This wish is made the subject of the first Codicil, and is expressed in precisely the same terms. In the inventory of his effects the same things are put down more than once. The sabre of Sobieskil, is three times left to his son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years. Generally the Will is worded as such documents usually are, the Testator speaking in the first person singular. In the fourth Codicil this practice is departed from, and the Royal style of speaking in the first person plural is adopted. No particular reason is assigned or apparent for this change, and in the Codicil which immediately follows, written like the former with his own hand, and most probably on the same day, the first person singular is again used, and continues to be used to the end of the Will.

In more than one instance he has an eye to the settlement of some of his friends by marriage. The following is curious.

"I bequeath to the Duke of Istria 300,000 francs, of which only 100,000 francs shall be reversible to his widow, should the Duke be dead at the payment of the legacy. It is my wish should there be no inconvenience in it, that the Duke may marry Duroc's daughter."

From the first mention of the Duke, we should conclude that the Duke was already a husband, and married to one for whom the Ex-Emperor had but little regard. After this we did not expect what follows, that a future wife should be pointed out to him in case he should find it convenient to bury or repudiate the existing Duchess.

In many instances we find marks of gratitude for services long since rendered; especially to the sons and grandsons of the officers, and other persons who patronised his youth.

To Lady Holland he bequeaths "the antique cameo, which Pope Pius the VI. gave to him at Tolentino." There is another bequest, in connection with which an illustrious Englishman is mentioned, which is less creditable to the Testator. He gives "ten thousand francs to the subaltern officer, Cantillon, who has undergone a trial upon the charge of having endeavoured to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he was pronounced innocent. "Cantillon (he adds) had as much right to assassinate that Oligarchist, as the latter had to send me to perish upon the rock of St. Helena. Wellington, who proposed this outrage, attempted to justify himself by pleading the interest of Great Britain. Cantillon, if he had really assassinated the Lord, would have excused himself, and have been justified by the same motive—the interest of France--to get rid of a General who, moreover, had violated the Capitulation of Paris, and by that had rendered himself responsible for the blood of the martyrs, Ney and Labedoyere, &c.; and for the crime of having pillaged the Museums, contrary to the text of the Treaties."

In this instance we observe a confusion of ideas almost amounting to a proof of insanity. That he should assimilate an act of assassination, to concurrence in a measure of state policy, is strange; but it is still more so, that he should hold the Duke of Wellington answerable for the deaths of Ney and Labedoyere, merely because he did not deny the right of the King of France to try his offending subjects. But still more extraordinay is the charge which he prefers, that the Duke of Wellington had pillaged the French Musuems, contrary to treaty; when the measure was not one proposed by the Noble Duke, but one adopted by the Allied Monarchs, who thought fit to revoke in 1815 the gift which they had made in 1814, by treaty to the King of France, of all statutes and paintings contained in the Louvre. If his Grace superintended their removal at the time, it was because the assistance of the army which he commanded was deemed necessary, and not because he had any discretion of his own on the subject. The charge preferred against the noble Duke is the more singular, as it is notorious to the world that the proudest trophy of British moderation is found in the simple fact, that none of that splendid plunder was claimed or obtained by England, when from the situation in which she found herself, her negociators might have demanded so much.

It is a well-known fact, that the French Government has prevented the publication of this Document in France, only fragments of it having been allowed to be given to the public. The reason for this may possibly be found in the bequests which, as CÆSAR did to the French army and the French people. After disposing of the six millions of francs (250,000l. sterling), which he had entrusted to the House of Lafitte, in legacies to his family, friends, and former benefactors or servants, he bequeaths the whole of his private domain arising from savings out of his Civil List and the produce of the sale of his palaces, houses, and their furniture, and amounting to two hundred millions of francs (8,333,338l. sterling); one-half "to the surviving officers of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815 for the glory and independence of the nation," and the other half "to the towns and districts of Alsace, Lorraine, Franche Comptê, Burgundy, the Isle of France, Champagne, Forrest, Dauphinè, which may have suffered by either of the invasions." It

was feared no doubt, that the publication of such bequests would increase the attachment of the soldiers and the people to the man, who was thus, as it were, making them amends from the grave for the toils and disasters which his restless ambition had brought upon them. However this may be, none of these legacies have, of course, been paid, and even those of a more private and family nature, remain unliquidated, the French Government having claimed and taken possession of the six millions of francs which Napoleon had at Lafitte's.

The following is an abstract of the more interesting parts of the document. A copy of it is deposited in DOCTORS COMMONS. In the preface it is stated that more than two days before Napoleon's death he dictated to Count Montholon the letter to be delivered to Sir Hudson Lowe, announcing his disease, leaving a spce for the insertion of the day and hour of his dissolution:—

NAPOLEON,

This 15th April, 1821, at Longwood, Island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will.

I die in the Apostolic Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born, more than fifty years since.

It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Scene, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Marie Louise. I retain for her to my last moment, the most tender sentiments—I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy.

I recommend to my son never to forget that he was born a French Prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto---"Every thing for the French people."

I die prematurely assassinated by the English oligarchy and its * * *. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.

The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and La Fayette.

I forgive them---may the posterity of France forgive them, like me.

I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers Joseph, Lucien, Jerome; Paulinæ, Caroline, Julie, Hortence, Catharine, Eugene, for the interest which they continue to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820; it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

I disavow the "Manuscript of St. Helena," and other works, under the title of *Maxims, Sayings, &c.* which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. These are not the rules which guided my life, I caused the Duc d'Enghien to be arrested and tried, because that step was essential to the safety, interest, and honour of the French people, when the Count d'Artois was maintaining, by his confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances, I would act in the same way.

I bequeath to my son the boxes, orders, and other articles; such as my plate, field-bed, saddles, spurs, chapel-plate, books, linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use, according to the list annexed. It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him.

I bequeath to Lady Holland the antique Cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Tolentino.

After specifying a number of individuals (principally officers of the French army) to whom legacies are given, Napoleon proceeds:—

These sums will be raised from the 6 millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815; and from the interest at the rate of five per cent, since July, 1815. The account will be settled with the banker by Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Merchand.

Whatever that deposit may produce beyond the sum of five millions six hundred thousand francs which have been above disposed of shall be distributed as a gratuity amongst the wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and amongst the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, according to a scale to be determined upon by Montholon, Bertrand, Druot, Cambrone, and the Surgeon Larrey.

These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children; and in default of such, shall revert to the bulk of my property.

My private domain being my property, of which no French law deprives me that I am aware of, an account of it will be required from the Baron de la Bouillere, the Treasurer thereof; it ought to amount to more than 290,000,000 of francs, namely, 1. The portfolio containing the savings which I made during fourteen years out of my civil list, which amounted to more than 12,000,000 per annum, if my memory he good. 2. The produce of this portfolio. 3. The furniture of my palaces, such as it was in 1814, including the palaces of Rome, Florence, and Turin. All this furniture was purchased with monies arising from the civil list. 4. The proceeds of my houses in the kingdom of Italy, such as money, plate, jewels, furniture, equipages; the accounts will be rendered by Prince Eugene and the Steward of the Crown, Campagnoni. NAPOLEON.

I bequeath my private domain, one-half to the surviving officers and soldiers, of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815, for the glory and the independence of the nation. The distribution shall be made in proportion to their appointments upon active service. One half to the towns & districts of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Franche Compte, of Burgundy, of the Isle of France, of Champagne Forest, Dauphine, which may have suffered by either of the invasions. There shall be previously deducted from this sum one million for the town of Brienne, and one million for that of Meri. I appoint Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, the executors of my will.

This present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

(L. S.) NAPOLEON.

My arms, that is to say, my sword—that which I wore at Austerlitz, the sabre of Sobieski, my dagger, my broadsword, my hanger, my two pair of Versailles pistols.

My gold travelling box, that of which I made use on the morning of Ulm and Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of the Island of Labau, of Moscow, of Montmirail. In this point of view it is my wish that it may be precious in the eyes of my son. (It has been deposited with Count Bertrand since 1814).

I charge Count Bertrand with the care of preserving these objects, and of conveying them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

A number of other articles are also directed to be given to young Napoleon, on his attaining the age of 16 years.

A Codicil, dated Longwood, April 24, 1821, begins thus:---

Out of the settlement of my civil list of Italy, such as money, jewels, plate, linen, equipages, of which the viceroy is the depository, and which belonged to me, I dispose of two millions, which I bequeath to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without acting upon the credit of any account, my son Eugene Napoleon will pay them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I gave him in Italy, and in the distribution of the inheritance of his mother.

This 24th of April, 1821. Longwood.

By the dispositions which we have heretofore made, we have not fulfilled all our obligations, which has decided us to make this fourth Codicil.

We bequeath to the son or grandson of Baron Dutheil, Lieut. General of Artillery, and formerly Lord of St. Andre, who commanded the School of Auxonne before the Revolution, the sum of 100,000 francs, as a memento of gratitude for the care which that brave General took of us when we were Lieutenant and Captain under his orders.

To the son or grandson of General Dugomier, who commanded in Chief the Army of Toulon, the sum of 100,000 francs. We, under his orders, directed that siege, and commanded the artillery; it is a testimonial of remembrance for the marks of esteem, of affection, and of friendship which that brave and intrepid General gave to us.

We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the son or grandson of the Deputy of the Convention, Gasperin, representative of the people at the army of Toulon, for having protected and sanctioned with his authority the plan which we had given, which procured the capture of that city, and which was contrary to that sent by the Committee of Public Safety. Gasperin placed us, by his protection, under shelter from the persecution and ignorance of the General Officers who commanded the army before the arrival of my friend Dugomier.

We bequeath one hundred thousand francs to the widow, son, or grandson of our Aid-de-Camp Muiron, killed at our side at Arcola, covering us with his body.

Ten thousand francs to the subaltern officer Cantillon, who has undergone a trial upon the charge of having endeavoured to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he was pronounced innocent. Cantillon had as much right to assassinate that *oligarchist*, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena. Wellington, who proposed this outrage, attempted to justify himself by pleading the interest of Great Britain. Cantillon, if he had really assassinated that Lord, would have excused himself, and have been justified by the same motives, the interest of France, to get rid of a General, who, moreover, had violated the capitulation of Paris, and by that had rendered himself responsible for the blood of the martyrs Ney, Labedoyere, &c.; and for the crime of having pillaged the museums, contrary to the text of the treaties.

A fifth Codicil says—

"Upon the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, she remains in my debt two millions, of which I dispose by the present codicil, for the purpose of recompensing my most faithful servants, whom, moreover, I recommend to the protection of my dear Marie Louise."

Several persons are then named for various sums. On the back of the codicil is written:—

"This is my codicil or act of my last will, the execution of which I recommend to my dearest wife the empress Marie Louise.

(L. S) NAPOLEON."

THE TIMES.

LONDON AUGUST 28th 1824.

The capture of Tarifa from the Spanish Serviles is a fact unquestionable; but we are compelled to say, that as to any general result or movement bearing upon the cause of the Constitutionalists or their enemies, that event seems to us of little more consequence than would be the sailing of a gun-vessel across the bay of Algesiras. On inquiring from the best authorities, we find the predominant impression to be, that the attack on Tarifa was an act of desperation, undertaken by a party of Constitutional refugees, who had been shut out from an asylum in Gibraltar, and were actually starving when they summoned the paltry garrison of Tarifa. To the stories of a rising in Galicia, and of an engagement in Andalusia, when 200 Royalist soldiers were said to have been carried away wounded into Cadiz, there is no sort of credit attached by well-informed Spaniards: nor are there any proofs or well-authen-

ticated symptoms of a concert between the captors of Tarifa and the partisans of the Cortes in any other part of Spain. So that no hope of immediate or definite good can be raised upon a circumstance thus isolated both in place and principle. If, again, it should be asked whether there exists no hope of future escape from the horrible humiliation in which the Peninsula is now held under the complex yoke of a fanatical Government and a foreign army, we answer only—wait a little. That the sun will rise to-morrow is scarcely more certain than that Spain will ultimately be free. The force that presses on her, must, from lack of sustenance, be compelled at last to prey upon its own vitals. Spain, as now governed, produces nothing: she pays nothing. All the civil servants and functionaries are starving, from the absolute mendicancy of the state. What is more important still, there cannot be a military power created to keep down the public discontents, for there is not a sous to pay them. Commerce is extinct—all the taxes are superseded by contraband—not even the rudiments of a revenue are to be found in Spain. The Church and the smugglers devour every thing. In the mean time, what has France effected, and what prospect is before her? The Ultra-Royalist Cabinet of the Tuileries reproached the Constitution and the Cortes with the *anarchy* which they caused or tolerated—anarchy, the epitome of all earthly evils, (and, in trnth, it is so), was the burden of the cry against the Constitutional Government. All the pretences, all the excuses, all the state-casuistry and oratory of the time, by which France attempted to palliate her iniquitous invasion, were swallowed up in this one master charge—that the disorders which prevailed throughout every province of Spain made it imperative upon the French Bourbons to restore the internal peace and order of the Peninsula, by the absence of which, the safety of France herself was endangered. Mark, then, the consistency, and the success of these invaders. They scattered incendiaries and dollars over Spain, to excite the disorders which they afterwards pleaded as their justification. They restored the King—they remounted the church; for what they called legitimacy—for what they nicknamed religion—they did whatever triumphant violence could accomplish. The grand elements of their much-loved social order—King, priest, and executioner, were speedily re-enthroned: and what follows? Has any thing like internal peace—that peace so indispensable to the security of France herself—been established? Is there any effective law obeyed throughout any single province? Have any two factions been taught to approximate, or to feel towards each other the least qualm of Christian charity? Is there any one central and undisputed authority to be found in the centre or at either extreme frontier of the kingdom? No: it is Servile still, against Constitutional—one shade of servility against another, priest against layman, and all against the French. The pacificators, verily, are not yet called upon to keep the peace; they must first make the peace, for never did animosity, never did anarchy, or destitution, or desolation, rage more frightfully among the most savage hordes than they have done since, and by means of, this very pacifying, legitimatizing expedition of the untaught, and, we fear, unteachable, House of Bourbon, against the rights of independent nations, and the liberties of the human race. How this is to end with the French Government, he must be bold who pronounces. Leave Spain to herself, away goes legitimacy; up again with the Cortes, the finances, the national power, and conscious free agency of the Spaniards. Continue the military occupation of Spain, and who is to pay the price of it? The French Treasury, to the last sous. But France may have differences—she has already, if we mistake not—with Foreign Powers; then the diversion of her force to Spain paralyzes her in every other quarter of the world: and if a foreign army, not French, should but show itself on the Peninsula, are the Bourbons prepared to choose again that fatal field of combat? One more remark, and we have done. Whatever may be the enormities of the present administration of Government in Spain; the power which rules the Court of Spain is itself responsible for them. Ferdinand nor his priests would dare tobudge, if the French Commander-in-Chief were to forbid them. Every act of monstrous despotism, every excess of hateful vengeance, must of course be sanctioned by him, who could, if he pleased, prevent them. Must we take, then, the practice of the Spanish Government under the military dictatorship of Louis XVIII., as the measure of what a legitimate Government *would be* in France, did an equal power exist of enforcing it upon the French people, as there is unfortunately manifested in the case of the broken-down Spaniards?

The *Blonde*, 46, Captain Lord Byron, after conveying to Owhyhee the bodies of the late King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and the surviving suite, will make a short stay at those islands and will thence return to England, touching successively at St. Blas, Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, and any other parts on the west coast of America, where British interests may exist, and whence the *Blonde* will bring direct to England the latest intelligence of the state of affairs in those parts.

W. Empson, Esq., M. A. of Trinity College, Barrister of the Inner Temple, has been appointed by the East India Directors to succeed Sir James Macintosh, Bart., as Law Professor at Hayleybury.

Swallowfield-place, between Reading and Basingstoke, Berks. which sold on Tuesday at Garraway's for 54,000l., was the birth-place of Queen Anne. The room in which she was born still remains in its original state.

[*The Times*,—*August* 28.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

We live in eventful times. Power springs up in quarters where it is least expected, and weakness and imbecility are found where it was imagined that the giant strength of old empires reposed in its might. The Pacha of Egypt, a vassal only of the Ottoman Empire, is likely to become an important personage. He is, though born in Egypt, the son of a Frenchman, and is a person who, in addition to a better education than usually falls to the lot of the Mussulman, seems to have derived a portion of genius and of the spirit of enterprise from his European descent. Besides having introduced great improvements into the civil administration, and into the commercial and industrious occupations of the people under his Government, he is making active exertions for the organization of an army on the European model. The execution of this important project is confided to the celebrated Colonel Fabvier, one of the French Refugees who attempted to make a figure on the banks of the Bidassoa, when the French invaded Spain last year. The Colonel is in Egypt, though it has been reported that he is in London. His agents here, however, are busily recruiting, for the service of the Pacha, officers of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, from the French, Spanish, and Italian refugees in England. Several of these have already sailed from the River for Egypt. Large purchases have also been made of the materiel for warlike operations! The Pacha is likewise forming a Secretariat, in which are to be employed men of talent of every country in Europe.

The Observer, *Aug.* 23d.

VARIETIES.

We have to record the death of Sharpe, the celebrated Engraver. He was, it may be recollected, one of the leading followers of Joanna Southcote; but in spite of this vagary, he was one of the best artists, in the highest style of engraving, which this country has ever produced.

Rossini has left London, where his stay has been far from brilliant; and his departure was still more clouded by an arrest, but the demand was settled.

"*Sunday*, Mr. Kean, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. R. Phillips, left town in his travelling carriage and four, for Holyhead; from thence he proceeds immediately for Dublin." Announcement in the Morning Papers!!!

A Correspondent mentions to us, that the head of the Britannia in Sir W. André's monument in Westminster Abbey, which was broken off and carried away forty years ago, has recently been found in Lower Canada, brought to England, and restored.

The Tivoli Gardens at Paris, and the *Bosquets* of Beaujon, are threatened with annihilation, from the increase of new buildings. The inhabitants regret the gradual disappearance of all their places of amusement, in which they could enjoy the open air and healthful exercise.

Hydrophobia.—The Paris Journal reports another new cure for this dreadful and increasing malady. "A poor man of Udine was, it is said, cured by taking a quantity of *vinegar* given to him in a mistake for some other medicine. Count Leonissa, a physician of Padua, being informed of this circumstance, tried the same remedy upon a patient in the hospital of that city, whom he restored to perfect health by administering to him a pound of vinegar in the Morning, and a like quantity at noon and night."—Without insisted on the power of this process, after so many asserted remedies have failed, we take the opportunity of recommending to public attention at this period when so many afflicting instances of hydrophobia occur, the very simple precaution taken in Paris every year to prevent such calamities. Slight baskets to fasten on the noses of dogs, like muzzles, are sold in many shops: they are easily fixed on, do not incommode the animal, and preclude it from doing mischief. Dogs running about without this safeguard are very properly destroyed by the police.—*Ed.*

The London Literary Gazette,—*July* 31.

Currents of the Sea.---Shipwreck---On the 18th inst. a paper, of which the following is a copy was taken out of a bottle closely corked and sealed, which was picked up near the bathing-place, at Black-Rock, Dublin, by Jas. Royan, servant to Captain Bennett.

(copy.) *April* 1, 1824.

"The Two Sisters, wrecked 30 degress N. L. off the coast of America. I am the only man escaped from a watery grave, out of 20 in number. Captain Beaumont and his wife went down first. I hope to see Ireland again. I have only time to let you know in a bottle. James Connell, of Naas, county Kildare, is my name."

Liverpool Mercury, *July* 30.

From the London Literary Gazette for August 28, 1824.

Tales of a Traveller. By Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. 8vo, 2 vols. London 1824. J. Murray.

Geoffrey Crayon, alias Washington Irving, is a popular writer, and some of his papers have been so highly estimated as to cause his name to be mentioned along with those of Britain's most distinguished essayists. The Sketch Book and Bracebridge Hall are the foundations of this celebrity; and the former especially continues to be read with undiminished pleasure; while the latter hardly sustains its ground, and Knickerbocker's history (with all its quaint humour) is, we fancy, oftener dipped into than thoroughly perused. The present publication, though light and agreeable, certainly falls short of our expectations. There are indeed many sparks of talent scattered over its pages, and the diction generally is felicitous. But some of the tales are strangely destitute of interest; and we find that a neat style and occasional touches of fancy are insufficient to bear us unflagging through two octavo volumes.

Having stated thus much in candour and justice, we shall nevertheless endeavour to exhibit as much of the merits of the Tales of a Traveller as the reputation of Mr. I. claims, and our limits will admit.

The Introduction is playful and amusing. Confined by sickness at Mentz, unsusceptible of any enjoyment, and even incapable of reading, Geoffrey Crayon at length exclaims in despair—

"Well, if I cannot read a book, I will write one.' Never was there a more lucky idea; it at once gave me occupation and amusement.

"The writing of a book was considered, in old times, as an enterprise of toil and difficulty, insomuch that the most trifling lucubration was denominated a 'work,' and the world talked with awe and reverence of 'the labours of the learned.' These matters are better understood nowadays. Thanks to the improvements in all kinds of manufactures, the art of book-making has been made familiar to the meanest capacity. Every body is an author. The scribbling of a quarto is the mere pastime of the idle; the young gentleman throws off his brace of duodecimos in the intervals of the sporting season, and the young lady produces her set of volumes with the same facility that her great-grandmother worked a set of chair-bottoms.

"The idea having struck me, therefore, to write a book, the reader will easily perceive that the execution of it was no difficult matter. I rummaged my portfolio, and cast about, in my recollection, for those floating materials which a man naturally collects in travelling; and here I have arranged them in this little work.

"As I know this to be a story-telling and a story-reading age, and that the world is fond of being taught by apologue, I have digested the instruction I would convey into a number of tales. They may not possess the power of amusement which the tales told by many of my cotemporaries possess; but then I value myself on the sound moral which each of them contains. This may not be apparent at first, but the reader will be sure to find it out in the end. I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent doses; indeed the patient should never be conscious that he is taking a dose. I have learnt this much from my experience under the hands of the worthy Hippocrates of Mentz.

"I am not therefore, for those barefaced tales which carry their moral on the surface, staring one in the face; they are enough to deter the squeamish reader. On the contrary, I have often hid my moral from sight, and disguised it as much as possible by sweets and spices, so that while the simple reader is listening with open mouth to a ghost or a love story, he may have a bolus of sound morality popped down his throat, and be never the wiser for the fraud."

He then alludes to the origin of his stories (some of which are better known than he seems to be aware of,) and thus concludes the preface:—

"These matters being premised, fall to, worthy reader, with good appetite, and, above all, with good humour, to what is here set before thee. If the tales I have furnished should prove to be bad, they will at least be found short; so that no one will be wearied long on the same theme. 'Variety is charming,' as some poet observes. There is a certain relief in change, even though it be from bad to worse; as I have found in travelling in a stage coach, that it is often a comfort to shift one's position and be bruised in a new place."

The Tales are divided into four parts; 1st, ghost stories, entitled "Strange Stories, by a Nervous Gentleman;" 2d, literary and common life stories, head "Buckthorne and his Friends;" 3d, "Stories of Italian Banditti;" and 4th, "Stories of American Money-diggers."

The ghost stories are neither very novel nor very good: some of them are complete *baulks*, an offence to the lovers of real unrealities not to be forgiven. The following picture of a French chateau, the scene of one of them, is, however, cleverly sketched:—

"You have no doubt all seen French chateaus, as every body travels in France nowadays. This was one of the oldest; standing naked and alone in the midst of a desert of gravel walks and cold stone terraces; with a cold-looking formal garden, cut into angles and rhomboids; and a cold leafless park, divided geometrically by straight alleys; and two or three cold-looking noseless statues; and fountains spouting cold water enough to make one's teeth chatter. At least such was the feeling they imparted on the wintry day of my uncle's visit; though, in hot summer weather, I'll warrant there was glare enough to scorch one's eyes out."

But it may be more agreeable to our readers, and generally more fair in the way of review, if we select, for our first Notice, the best tale of this division. It is *The adventure of a German Student.*

"On a stormy night, in the tempestuous times of the French revolution, a young German was returning to his lodgings, at a late hour, across the old part of Paris. The lightning gleamed, and the loud claps of thunder rattled through the lofty narrow streets—but I should first tell you something about this young German.

"Gottfried Wolfgang was a young man of good family. He had studied for some time at Gottingen, but being of a visionary and enthusiastic character, he had wandered into those wild and speculative doctrines which have so often bewildered German students. His secluded life, his intense application, and the singular nature of his studies, had an effect on both mind and body. His health was impaired; his imagination diseased. He had been indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual essences, until, like Swedenborg, he had an ideal world of his own around him. He took up a notion, I do not know from what cause, that there was an evil influence hanging over him; an evil genius or spirit seeking to ensnare him and ensure his perdition. Such an idea working on his melancholy temperament produced the most gloomy effects. He became haggard and desponding. His friends discovered the mental malady that was preying upon him, and determined that the best cure was a change of scene; he was sent, therefore, to finish his studies amidst the splendours and gaieties of Paris.

"Wolfgang arrived at Paris at the breaking out of the revolution. The popular delirium at first caught his enthusiastic mind, and he was captivated by the political and philosophical theories of the day: but the scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature; disgusted him with society and the world, and made him more than ever a recluse. He shut himself up in a solitary apartment in the *Pays Latin*, the quarter of students. There in a gloomy street not far from the monastic walls of the Sorbonne, he pursued his favourite speculation. Sometimes he spent hours together in the great libraries of Paris, those catacombs of departed authors, rummaging among their hoards of dusty and obsolete works in quest of food for his unhealthy appetite. He was, in a manner, a literary ghoul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature.

"Wolfgang, though solitary and recluse, was of an ardent temperament, but for a time it operated merely upon his imagination. He was too shy and ignorant of the world to make any advances to the fair, but he was a passionate admirer of female beauty, and in his lonely chamber would often lose himself in reveries on forms and faces which he had seen, and his fancy would deck out images of loveliness far surpassing the reality.

"While his mind was in this excited and sublimated state, he had a dream which produced an extraordinary effect upon him. It was of a female face of transcendent beauty. So strong was the impression it made, that he dreamt of it again and again. It haunted his thoughts by day, his slumbers by night; in fine he became passionately enamoured of this shadow of a dream. This lasted so long, that it became one of those fixed ideas which haunt the minds of melancholy men, and are at times mistaken for madness.

"Such was Gottfried Wolfgang, and such his situation at the time I mentioned. He was returning home late one stormy night, through some of the old and gloomy streets of the *Marais*, the ancient part of Paris. The loud claps of thunder rattled among the high houses of the narrow streets. He came to the Place de Grève, the square where public executions are performed. The lightning quivered about the pinnacles of the ancient Hôtel de Ville, and shed flickering gleams over the open space in front. As Wolfgang was crossing the square, he shrunk back with horror at finding himself close by the guillotine. It was the height of the reign of terror, when this dreadful instrument of death stood ever ready, and its scaffold was continually running with the blood of the virtuous and the brave. It had that very day been actively employed in the work of carnage, and there it stood in grim array amidst a silent and sleeping city, waiting for fresh victims.

"Wolfgang's heart sickened within him, and he was turning shuddering from the horrible engine, when he beheld a shadowy form cowering as it were at the foot of the steps which led up to the scaffold. A succession of vivid flashes of lightning revealed it more distinctly. It was a female figure, dressed in black. She was seated on one of the lower steps of the scaffold, leaning forward, her face hid in her lap, and her long dishevelled tresses hanging to the ground, streaming with the rain which fell in torrents. Wolfgang paused. There was something awful in this solitary monument of wo. The female had the appearance of being above the common order. He knew the times to be full of vicissitude, and that many a fair head, which had once been pillowed on down, now wandered houseless. Perhaps this was some poor mourner whom the dreadful axe had rendered desolate, and who sat here heart-broken on the strand of existence, from which all that was dear to her had been launched into eternity.

"He approached, and addressed her in the accents of sympathy. She raised her head and gazed wildly at him. What was his astonishment at beholding, by the bright glare of the lightning,

the very face which had haunted him in his dreams. It was pale and disconsolate, but ravishingly beautiful.

" Trembling with violent and conflicting emotions, Wolfgang again accosted her. He spoke something of her being exposed at such an hour of the night, and to the fury of such a storm, and offered to conduct her to her friends. She pointed to the guilotine with a gesture of dreadful signification.

" ' I have no friend on earth ! said she.

" ' But you bave a home,' said Wolfgang.

" ' Yes—in the grave !'

" The heart of the student melted at the words.

" ' If a stranger dare make an offer,' said he, ' without danger of being misunderstood, I would offer my humble dwelling as a shelter ; myself as a devoted friend. I am friendless myself in Paris, and a stranger in the land ; but if my life could be of service, it is at your disposal, and should be sacrificed before harm or indignity should come to you.'

" There was an honest earnestness in the young man's manner that had its effect. His foreign accent, too, was in his favour ; it showed him not to be a hackneyed inhabitant of Paris. Indeed there is an eloquence in true enthusiasm that is not to be doubted. The homeless stranger confided herself implicitly to the protection of the student.

" He supported her faltering steps across the Pont Neuf, and by the place where the statue of Henry the Fourth had been overthrown by the populace. The storm had abated, and the thunder rumbled at a distance. All Paris was quiet ; that great volcano of human passion slumbered for a while, to gather fresh strength for the next day's eruption. The student conducted his charge through the ancient streets of the *Pays Latin*, and by the dusky walls of the Sorbonne to the great, dingy hotel which he inhabited. The old portress who admitted them stared with surprise at the unusual sight of the melancholy Wolfgang with a female companion.

" On entering his apartment, the student, for the first time, blushed at the scantiness and indifference of his dwelling. He had but one chamber—an old-fashioned saloon—heavily carved and fantastically furnished with the remains of former magnificence, for it was one of those hotels in the quarter of the Luxembourg palace which had once belonged to nobility. It was lumbered with books and papers, and all the usual apparatus of a student, and his bed stood in a recess at one end.

" When lights were brought, and Wolfgang had a better opportunity of contemplating the stranger, he was more than ever intoxicated by her beauty. Her face was pale, but of a dazzling fairness, set off by a profusion of raven hair that hung clustering about it. Her eyes were large and brilliant, with a singular expression that approached almost to wildness. As far as her black dress permitted her shape to be seen, it was of perfect symmetry. Her whole appearance was highly striking, though she was dressed in the simplest style. The only thing approaching to an ornament which she wore was a broad black band round her neck, clasped by diamonds.

" The perplexity now commenced with the student how to dispose of the helpless being thus thrown upon his protection. He thought of abandoning his chamber to her, and seeking shelter for himself elsewhere. Still he was so fascinated by her charms, there seemed to be such a spell upon his thoughts and senses, that he could not tear himself from her presence. Her manner, too, was singular and unaccountable. She spoke no more of the guillotine. Her grief had abated. The attentions of the student had first won her confidence, and then, apparently, her heart. She was evidently an enthusiast like himself, and enthusiasts soon understand each other.

" In the infatuation of the moment Wolfgang avowed his passion for her. He told her the story of his mysterious dream, and how she had possessed his heart before he had ever seen her. She was strangely affected by his recital, and acknowledged to have felt an impulse toward him equally unaccountable. It was the time for wild theory and wild actions. Old prejudices and superstitions were done away ; every thing was under the sway of the ' Goddess of reason.' Among other rubbish of the old times, the forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds for honourable minds. Social compacts were the vogue. Wolfgang was too much of a theorist not to be tainted by the liberal doctrines of the day.

" ' Why should we separate ?' said he : ' our hearts are united ; in the eye of reason and honour we are as one. What need is there of sordid forms to bind high souls together ?'

" The stranger listened with emotion : she had evidently received illumination at the same school.

" ' You have no home nor family,' continued he ; ' let me be every thing to you, or rather let us be every thing to one another. If form is necessary, form shall be observed---there is my hand. I pledge myself to you for ever.'

" ' For ever ?' said the stranger solemnly.

" ' For ever !' repeated Wolfgang.

" The stranger clasped the hand extended to her : ' Then I am yours,' murmured she, and sunk upon his bosom.

" The next morning the student left his bride sleeping, and sallied forth at an early hour to seek more spacious apartments, suitable to the change in his situation. When he returned, he found the stranger lying with her head hanging over the bed, and one arm thrown over it. He spoke to her, but received no reply. He advanced to awaken her from her uneasy posture. On taking her hand, it was cold---there was no pulsation---her face was pallid and ghastly.---In a word—she was a corpse.

" Horrified and frantic, he alarmed the house. A scene of confusion ensued. The police was summoned. As the officer of police entered the room, he started back on beholding the corpse.

" ' Great heaven !' cried he, ' how did this woman come here ?

" ' Do you know any thing about her ? said Wolfgang eagerly.

" ' Do I ? exclaimed the police officer : ' she was guillotined yesterday !

" He stepped forward ; undid the black collar round the neck of the corpse, and the head rolled on the floor !

" The student burst into a frenzy. ' The fiend ! the fiend has gained possession of me !' shrieked he ; ' I am lost for ever !,

" They tried to soothe him, but in vain. He was possessed with the frightful belief that an evil spirit had reanimated the dead body to ensnare him. He went distracted, and died in a mad-house.

Here the old gentleman with the haunted head finished his narrative.

" ' And is this really a fact ?' said the inquisitive gentleman.

" ' A fact not to be doubted,' replied the other. ' I had it from the best authority. The student told it me himself. I saw him in a mad-house at Paris.'"

NOTES FROM THE POCKET-BOOK OF A LATE OPIUM-EATER.

No. V.

SUPERFICIAL KNOWLEDGE.

It is asserted that this is the age of Superficial Knowledge ; and amongst the proofs of this assertion we find Encyclopædias and other popular abstracts of knowledge particularly insisted on. But in this notion and in its alleged proofs there is equal error :—wherever there is much diffusion of knowledge, there must be a good deal of superficiality : prodigious *extension* implies a due proportion of weak *intension* ; a sea-like expansion of knowledge will cover large shallows as well as large depths. But in that quarter in which it is superficially cultivated the intellect of this age is properly opposed in any just comparison to an intellect without any culture at all :—leaving the deep soils out of the comparison, the shallow ones of the present day would in any preceding one have been barren wastes. Of this our modern encyclopædias are the best proofs. For whom are they designed, and by whom used ?—By those who in a former age would have gone to the fountain heads? No, but by those who in any age preceding the present would have drunk at no waters at all. Encyclopædias are the growth of the last hundred years ; not because those who were formerly students of higher learning have descended, but because those who were below encyclopædias have ascended. The greatness of the ascent is marked by the style in which the more recent encyclopædias are executed : at first they were mere abstracts of existing books—well or ill executed : at present they contain many *original* articles of great merit. As in the periodical literature of the age, so in the encyclopædias it has become a matter of ambition with the publishers to retain the most eminent writers in each several department. And hence it is that our encyclopædias now display one characteristic of this age—the very opposite of superficiality (and which on other grounds we are well assured of)—viz. its tendency in science, no less than in other applications of industry, to extreme subdivision. In all the employments which are dependent in any degree upon the political economy of nations, this tendency is too obvious to have been overlooked. Accordingly it has long been noticed for congratulation in manufactures and the useful arts—and for censure in the learned professions. We have now, it is alleged, no great and comprehensive lawyers like Coke : and the study of medicine is subdividing itself into a distinct ministry (as it were) not merely upon the several organs of the body (oculists, aurists, dentists, cheiropodists, &c.) but almost upon the several diseases of the same organ ; one man is distinguished for the treatment of liver complaints of one class—a second for those of another class ; one man for asthma—another for phthisis ; and so on. As to the law, the evil (if it be one) lies in the complex state of society which of necessity makes the laws complex : law itself is become unwieldy, and beyond the grasp of one man's term of life and possible range of experience ; and will never again come within them. With respect to medicine, the case is no evil but a great benefit—so long as the subdividing principle does not descend too low to allow of a perpetual reascent into the generalising principle (the τὸ commune) which secures the unity of the science. In ancient times all the evil of such a subdivision was no doubt realized in Egypt: for there a distinct body of professors took charge of each organ of the body, not (as we may be assured) from any progress of the science outgrowing the time and attention of the general professor, but simply from an ignorance of the organic structure of the human body and the reciprocal action of the whole upon each part and the parts upon the whole; an ignorance of the same kind which has led sailors seriously (and not merely, as may sometimes have happened, by way of joke) to reserve one ulcerated leg to their own management, whilst the other was given up to the management of the surgeon.—With respect to law and medicine then, the difference between ourselves and our ancestors is not subjective but objective ; not, i. e. in our faculties who study them, but in the things themselves which are the objects of study : not we (the students) are grown less, but they (the studies) are grown bigger ;—and that our ancestors did not subdivide as much as we do---was something of their luck, but no part of their merit.---Simply as subdividers therefore to the extent which now prevails, we are less superficial than any former age. In all parts of science the same principle of suddivision holds: here therefore, no less than in those parts of knowledge which are the subjects of distinct civil professions

we are of necessity more profound than our ancestors; but, for the same reason, less comprehensive than they. Is it better to be a profound student, or a comprehensive one? In some degree this must depend upon the direction of the studies: but generally, I think, it is better for the interests of knowledge that the scholar should aim at profundity, and better for the interests of the individual that he should aim at comprehensiveness. A due balance and equilibrium of the mind is but preserved by a large and multiform knowledge: but knowledge itself is but served by an exclusive (or at least paramount) dedication of one mind to one science. The first proposition is perhaps unconditionally true: but the second with some limitations. There are such people as Leibnitzes on this earth; and their office seems not that of planets---to revolve within the limits of one system, but that of comets (according to the theory of some speculators)---to connect different systems together. No doubt there is much truth in this: a few Leibnitzes in every age would be of much use: but neither are many men fitted by nature for the part of Leibnitz; nor would the aspect of knowledge be better, if they were. We should then have a state of Grecian life amongst us in which every man individually would attain in a moderate degree all the purposes of the sane understanding,--but in which all the purposes of the sane understanding would be but moderately attained. What I mean is this: ---let all the objects of the understanding in civil life or in science be represented by the letters of the alphabet; in Grecian life each man would separately go through all the letters in a tolerable way; whereas at present each letter is served by a distinct body of men. Consequently the Grecian individual is superior to the modern; but the Grecian whole is inferior: for the whole is made up of the individuals; and the Grecian individual repeats himself. Whereas in modern life the whole derives its superiority from the very circumstances which constitute the inferiority of the parts; for modern life is *cast* dramatically: and the difference is as between an army consisting of soldiers who should each individually be competent to go through the duties of a dragoon—of a hussar—of a sharp-shooter—of an artillery-man ---of a pioneer, &c. and an army on its present composition, where the very inferiority of the soldier as an individual---his inferiority in compass and versatility of power and knowledge ---is the very ground from which the army derives its superiority as a whole, viz. because it is the condition of the possibility of a total surrender of the individual to one exclusive pursuit.—In science therefore, and (to speak more generally) in the whole evolution of the human faculties, no less than in Political Economy, the progress of society brings with it a necessity of sacrificing the ideal of what is excellent for the individual, to the ideal of what is excellent for the whole. We need therefore not trouble ourselves (except as a speculative question) with the comparison of the two states; because, as a practical question, it is precluded by the overruling tendencies of the age---which no man could counteract except in his own single case, i. e. by refusing to adapt himself as a part to the whole, and thus foregoing the advantages of either one state or the other.

MANUSCRIPTS OF MELMOTH.

A lady who had been educated by Melmoth (the translator, author of Fitzosborne's Letters, &c.), told me, about the year 1813, that she had a trunk full of his manuscripts. As an article of literary gossip, this may as well be made known: for some author, writing a biographical dictionary, may be interested in knowing all that can be now known of Melmoth,--and may even wish to examine his manuscripts, which (from the liberality of the lady) I am confident would be readily lent. For my part, I never looked into Fitzosborne's Letters since my boyhood: but the impression I then derived from them---was that Melmoth was a fribble in literature, and one of the "sons of the feeble." Accordingly I shrunk myself even from the "sad civility" of asking to look at the manuscripts. Melancholy lot of an author---that, after a life of literary toil, he must be destined to no better fate than that of inflicting an emotion of pure disgust upon a literary man, when he is told that he may have the sight of "a great trunk-full of his manuscripts!---However the lady was to some degree in the wrong for calling it "a *great* trunk:" if she had said "a *little* trunk," I might perhaps have felt some curiosity. The Sybil was the first literary person who understood the doctrine of market price; and all authors, unless they write for money to meet an immediate purpose, should act upon her example---and irritate the taste for whatever merit their works may have, by cautiously abstaining from overstocking the market.

SCRIPTURAL ALLUSION EXPLAINED.

In p. 50, of the "Annotations" upon Glanvill's * Lux Orientalis, the author (who was, I believe, Henry More the Platonist) having occasion to quote from the Psalms---"The sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon by night, in order to illustrate that class of cases where an ellipsis is to be suggested by the sense rather than directly indicated, says---"the word *burn* cannot be repeated, but some other more suitable verb is to be supplied."---A gentleman however, who has lately returned from Upper Egypt, &c. assures me that the moon *does* produce an effect on the skin which may as accurately be expressed by the word 'burn' as any solar effect. By sleeping a few hours under the light of a full moon, which is as much shunned in some parts of the East, as sleeping on the wet ground with us, or standing bareheaded under the noon-day sun in Bengal,--- my informant brought a severe complaint upon his eyes.

New Publications, With Critical Remarks.

Memoirs, &c.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, with specimens of his Poetry and Letters, and an estimate of his genius and talents compared with those of his great cotemporaries. By James Prior, Esq. 8vo. 16s.

It has always been the fate of statesmen to meet in their biographers with either panegyrists or defamers. The political life of Burke, especially, was such as to render an impartial account of it as improbable as it was desirable. With regard to his public conduct every one can form his own conclusions, and a volume of 600 pages was scarcely required to illustrate a subject so well understood; but the character of the politician is a matter of much more difficult speculation. The course pursued by Burke was so extraordinary as certainly to render either the purity of his motives, or the soundness of his judgment, exceedingly questionable; but, upon a fair review of his life, the latter seems to be the more rational conclusion. The whole style of Burke's character proves him to have been a man of high imagination and powerful feeling; but there is little in it of that calm and useful good sense which is often, and we believe correctly, considered incompatible with more brilliant qualities. Surely the conduct of Burke, with respect to the French Revolution, is sufficient to demonstrate the folly of regarding him as a man of a cool and considerate judgment. The frenzied zeal which he displayed upon this subject must for ever discredit him as a statesman in the mind of every sensible person. In the horrors expressed by him at the atrocities committed during the Revolution, every one can sympathize; but no man, of a clear and unclouded intellect will permit that feeling, as Burke did, to blind him to the evils of the dreadful system which produced so awful a consummation. Nor can the conduct, of Burke in promoting and proving the interference of foreign powers to regulate the internal affairs of France, be justified by any sound principle of international policy. We have seen, in the fatal termination of the Spanish conflict, the necessary result of recognizing so dangerous a power. But upon these and similar topics, in which the character of Burke is involved, the reader must not expect much information from Mr. Prior, who can discover in the life of his hero nothing but the most harmonious consistency, the most lofty integrity, and the most unbounded wisdom. Even the strong political bias with which Mr. Prior has evidently approached his task, has not prevented him from eulogising the part taken by Mr. Burke with regard to the American Revolution, though, at the same time, we meet with some very equivocal passages relative to the merits of that question. The hesitation of Congress in acceding to the Declaration of Independence, is styled "a proof that the passions of moderate men, excited by the arts of the more designing, shrunk from the ultimate consequences of their own violence;" and the author appears to regret that "scales so nicely poised," were not by the English ministry "turned in favour of their country."

The style of the present volume is not altogether free from exceptions; but the errors which we have remarked have arisen probably from inattention. The memoir is a very copious one, and from the subject of it necessarily interesting.

BOTANY.

A Key, or Familiar Introduction to the Science of Botany. By A. Selwyn. 12mo.

This is a useful little work as an introduction to one of the most pleasing of the sciences. It is designed for the female student, and seems particularly well adapted to familiarise the mind to the first principles of botany, a study as healthful as it is elegant; and leading to a love of nature, and an admiration of beauties in other departments of her wide-extended domain.

HISTORY.

The Greek Revolution, its Origin and Progress. Together with some Remarks on the Religion, National Character, &c. in Greece. By Edward Blaquiere, Esq. Author of an Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, &c. 8vo. 12s.

An historian of Revolutions, like Mr. Blaquiere, has an arduous task to perform in these times, when

———"the strife
Between tyrants and freemen has spead through the world,"

and the nations on every side are asserting their claim to be considered as something more than the mere property of their rulers. The Spanish Revolution was watched by Mr. Blaquiere with an observant eye, and the account of it given by him is the best which has yet been presented to the public. We would hope that the struggle of which he has now become the historian, may have a more successful issue—a hope which we are more readily inclined to indulge after a perusal of the narrative before us. When we consider what has been already accomplished by the Greeks, and under what circumstances of difficulty and depression, we cannot but anticipate a successful termination of the great conflict in which they are engaged. It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Greek cause should not have excited more interest in England than it appears to have done; but the fact may perhaps be accounted for, when we remember the vast and numerous political changes which have taken place, and are still taking place around us. The Neapolitan and Spanish Revolutions, and the changes in South America, have excited and engrossed a degree of public interest which appears to have left little room for sympathy in the affairs of Greece. We were, therefore, gratified to observe the publication of the present volume, which is well calculated to throw much light upon the subject to which it relates, and to impress the reader with a strong

* This Lux Orientalis was first published about 1662; but republished, with Annotations, in 1682,

feeling of the importance and justice of the Greek cause. Mr. Blaquiere has spent a considerable time in Greece, and the narrative before us contains the result of his personal observations and local inquiries.

The Silent River; a dramatic Poem. Faithful and Forsaken; a dramatic Poem. By Robert Sulivan. 12mo.

This little volume will not, we feel persuaded, notwithstanding its unobtrusive shape, be overlooked by any true lover of poetry, who will at the same time regard it as the earnest and promise of future, and even higher exchange. Mr. Sulivan has sought for inspiration where alone it is to be found—in the bosom of nature, and in the recesses of the human heart. His descriptions of natural scenery are at once simple, rich, and vivid; and his delineations of human feelings and passions are no less faithful and pleasing. In "The Silent River" he has succeeded in throwing round a very few characters and a very simple history, an interest which a much more intricate machinery often fails to produce; it is, in fact, a highly affecting little tragedy. In "Faithful and Forsaken" there is a greater play of fancy, and perhaps a greater richness of description than in the "Silent River," though, upon the whole, we feel inclined to prefer the latter poem. The character of Annabelle, the "faithful and forsaken," is indeed, very beautifully drawn; and the tender love which she still bears towards her unfaithful lover is most poetically described.

Annabelle.

"Must I not
Remain your friend?—This morn, while yet the sun
Dwelt with a crimson mist upon our vineyard,
And purple clouds, like happy lovers, stole
With smiles and tears into each other's bosom,
I threw my lattice wide to drink the stream
Of liquid odours rolling from the south;
And then came mix'd with it a marriage song,
Whose distant melody did seem to dance
Upon a hundred lips of youthful revelry,
And bells and flageolets, and all the sounds
Befitting happiness and summer sunshine.
'Twas a strange thing to weep at, yet I wept—
I know not why.—Some weep for grief, and some
For joy—but I for neither, or for both
Mix'd in a feeling more beloved than either,
Which weigh'd my heart down like a drooping bough
O'erlouded with its luxury of roses.
And then—and then—the thoughts of silly maids
Run wilder than these roving vines—I found
My hands were clasp'd together, and my spirit
Stole from my eyes with a dim sense of prayer,
Which had no words. I begg'd a gentle fortune
Upon the newly wedded—pray'd I not
For *thee*, Eustache?"

Posthumous Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley. 8vo.

Whatever may be the general impression as to the nature and effect of Mr. Shelley's speculative opinions, no one will, we think, deny his high and peculiar merits as a poet; and it is merely in that character that we shall notice the present collection of his writings, which is edited by his widow, who has added to it a preface, written in a very powerful and feeling manner. The great characteristics of Mr. Shelley's poetry are a very high and sometimes obscure imagination, a passionate attachment to the beauties of nature, and a wonderful grace and power of versification. The faithful and glowing pictures which his poems present of beautiful scenery and natural objects, to us give them their greatest charm. "His life," says Mrs. S. "was spent in the contemplation of nature;" and again, "Such was his love of nature, that every page of his poetry is associated in the minds of his friends with the loveliest scenes of the countries which he inhabited." In his descriptions of flowers, and in the delightful illustrations which he derives from them, he is always most happy. The facilities of versification which Mr. Shelley possessed, have, perhaps, led him to make too many experiments in metre, of which the present volume furnishes some instances. One of his longer poems is written very successfully in the *terza rima*. The following affecting lines were composed when "ill-health and continual pain preyed upon his powers, and the solitude in which he lived, particularly on his first arrival in Italy, although congenial to his feelings, must frequently have weighed upon his spirits."

Stanzas written in Dejection, near Naples.

"The sun is warm, the sky is clear,
The waves are dancing fast and bright,
Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
The purple noon's transparent light
Around its unexpanded buds;
Like many a voice of one delight,
The winds, the birds, the ocean floods,
The City's voice itself is soft, like Solitude's

"I see the Deep's untrampled floor
With green and purple seaweeds strown;
I see the waves upon the shore,
Like light dissolved in star-showers, thrown:
I sit upon the sands alone,
The lightning of the noon-tide ocean
Is flashing round me, and a tone
Arises from its measured motion,
How sweet! did any heart now share in my emotion.

"Alas! I have nor hope nor health,
Nor peace within nor calm around,
Nor that content surpassing wealth
The sage in meditation found,
And walked with inward glory crowned—
Nor fame, nor power, nor love, nor leisure.
Others I see whom these surround—
Smiling they live and call life pleasure;—
To me that cup has been dealt in another measure.

"Yet now despair itself is mild,
Even as the winds and waters are;
I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away the life of care
Which I have borne and yet must bear,
Till death like sleep might steal on me,
And I might feel in the warm air
My cheek grow cold, and hear the sea
Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony.

"Some might lament that I were cold,
As I, when this sweet day is gone,
Which my lost heart, too soon grown old,
Insults with this untimely moan;
They might lament—for I am one
Whom men love not,—and yet regret,
Unlike this day, which, when the sun
Shall on its stainless glory set,
Will linger, though enjoy'd, like joy in memory yet."

We have not space to notice the longer poems contained in this volume, some of which are tinctured with the writer's peculiar views. In the first of them, "Julian and Maddalo," we fancy that an allusion is intended to the character and sentiments of the author and Lord Byron; and in this, and in other respects, it is a most singular poem. There is one passage in particular which, when the melancholy fate of the author is remembered, furnishes one of those remarkable coincidences which upon some minds, make so powerful and undue an impression.

"As much skill as need to pray,
In thanks or hope for their dark lot have they,
To their stern maker," I replied.—"O ho!
You talk as in years past," said Maddalo.
"'Tis strange men change not. You were ever still
Among Christ's flock a perilous infidel—
A wolf for the meek lambs: if you can't swim,
Beware of Providence."

New Monthly Magazine, July.

ENCEPHALOLOGY.

A very odd little book has been published lately under the title of Encephalology. It purports to be a brief sketch of the life and opinions of Dr. Hirnschadel. The object seems to be to ridicule the Craniologists. Dr. Hirnschadel, by birth a Saxon, is related to have been the real discoverer of the science of the "ologies of the cranion and of the phren." Born bald, and remaining so throughout his life nourished in his infancy with the brains of calves, and shewing from the most tender years a peculiar taste for heads, he made rapid progess in attaining the knowledge which was the darling object of his desires. He at length arrived at such perfection as to be able to change his own character by depressing one organ and easing another by means of instruments invented for that purpose. To the science he gave the name of encephalology, because the real object was not the cranium but its contents. And in searching for these contents he found that the external projections on the cranium could not be entirely relied on as indices of its contents, or, in other words, that the concavity within did not always correspond with the convexity without. This and other difficulties he devoted his life to overcome. In the course of his researches he visits different countries, and at last comes to examine the heads of Great Britian. On his way back to Germany he catches a cold, dies before he reaches home, leaving behind him a great and valuable work, which has not yet been published.

CANZONETTA, FROM THE ITALIAN.

Yes, thine will be the happier fate—
Thy spirit frail and light,
Still fluttering on with joys elate,
Can know, like mine, no blight.

For thou canst sparkle in the crowd
Of slaves thine eyes have made,
Smile on the false, and court the proud,
Nor be thyself betray'd.

I cannot prize the sweetest smile
The vain and fickle share;
The heart which with a trifler's wile
Spreads for each fool a snare.

Thou shin'st the giddy throng to wound,
I ask one pure and faithful sigh;
The weak, the vain, the false, abound—
But where art thou, Fidelity?

D**.

LINES ON ACCIDENTALLY POSSESSING AND RETURNING MISS B———'S MINIATURE.

I know not, Lady, which commandment
In painting *this* the artist's hand meant
To make us chiefly break:
But sure the owner's bliss I covet,
And half would, for possession of it,
Turn thief and risk my neck.

Yet, as Prometheus rued the fetching
Of fire from Heaven to light his kitchen;
So, if I stole this treasure
To warm my fancy at the light
Of those young eyes, perhaps I might
Repent it at my leisure.

An old man for a young maid dying,
Grave forty-five for nineteen sighing,
Would merit Wisdom's stricture.
And so, to save myself from kindling,
As well as being sued for swindling,
I send you back the picture.

C.

New London Mag. July.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1825.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Thursday, 10th February 1825.

Yesterday afternoon the Charlotte Capt. Hector, from Hamburgh the 1st October and Portsmouth the 12th, anchored in the harbour. She has brought only three post office letters, and little news of importance in addition to what we have received by way of Calcutta.

We have been favoured with the sight of a series of the Times from the 1st of September to the 8th of October and have extracted the following heads of the principal articles of intelligence for the information of our readers.

The Alfred, Lamb, was advertised to leave Gravesend on the 7th October. The Despatches for Bombay by the Florentina, were closed at the India House on the 13th of September. The Royal George, and Abberton are advertised to sail on the 10th of November for Bombay. The Mary Anne from Bombay arrived in England on the 11th of October and the Isabella on the 4th October.

Among the deaths is noticed that of Lieut. Gen. Anderson of the E. I. C. S. on the 16th of September.

A[illegible] from Rio Janeiro of the 13th of [illegible]hat all apprehensions of an inva[illegible]rtugal had ceased.

[illegible]de his formal entry into Paris [illegible]mber.

[illegible]es are said to have taken [illegible]ple in September which [illegible]ppressed.

[illegible] Lord William Bentinck [illegible] the Governor General- Good Hope, *vice* Lord [illegible] is soon expected in this [illegible] *Asiatic Journal, October.*

[illegible] sailed from Deal on the 2d of Sep[illegible]nd Florentia on the 18th.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

A meeting of the Committee for commencing Steam Navigation to India took place on the 22d of September, to investigate the Plan, when it was determined to carry it into immediate execution. The route is to be round the Cape of Good Hope and not by the Red Sea as heretofore proposed.

THE TIMES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1824

The following despatch, announcing the death of the King of FRANCE, did not reach London till past 8 o'clock yesterday morning: and consequently appeared in only a small part of our impression:—

"CALAIS, SEPT. 16.

"HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

"We have just received the following telegraphic despatch, announcing the King's death:—

"The King died this morning at 4 o'clock. King Charles X. immediately set out for St. Cloud with the Dauphin, the Dauphiness, and the Duchess of Berry.

"The public have shown during the King's illness, the most affecting sorrow. Couriers are setting out at this moment in all directions with this news."

(Signed at Paris, &c.)

Certain of our brethren, who, in their laudable eagerness for the renown of "early and exclusive" intelligence, had killed his Majesty LOUIS XVIII. so long ago as last Monday morning, will now be under the painful necessity of inflicting a second death upon that Monarch. Instead of Monday, the 13th inst., the period fixed by those well-informed journals for the decease of his Most Christian Majesty, it appears, from an official statement, that he did not expire until four o'clock on Thursday morning, the 16th inst.; at which hour, also, the Comte d' ARTOIS, by the title of CHARLES X., was proclaimed.

MEXICO.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF ITURBIDE.

The ex-Emperor set sail from England on the 11th of May last; on the 17th of July he disembarked on a distant point of the Mexican territory. His arrival on that point, though selected by himself, was not hailed by a single partisan. He was arrested by an old comrade as soon as his person was recognized: two days after his apprehension, he was condemned, and shot, in conformity with a decree passed three months before; and the intelligence of his easy overthrow and death was published in an *Extraordinary Gazette* at Mexico on the 26th of July, eight days after his landing from the English vessel.

TIMES, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

[The following details of the last moments of the King are from the *Etoile* of Saturday:]—

Time passed on, and the strength of the King passed with it. On Friday the 10th instant, his attendants requested him to allow himself to be put to bed, that he might seek nesessary repose. On the 11th they repeated the request. "If I declare myself ill," he replied, "they will close the Exchange and the public places. Many families will be injured, perhaps ruined, by this, and all through me. No, I will not betake myself to my bed." On the Sunday he rose again, but his strength, now exhausted, was no longer equal to his resolution. He experienced a sad falling off, but he strove against it still. His will alone resisted the increasing pain. His malady, long repressed, now developed itself with increased severity. The order for receptions was interrupted—the King declared himself ill, and from that moment, it is hardly necessary to say, his Majesty was occupied in preparing for death.

There on a low bed, reclined he who died as a Christian, after living as a Christian King. At his feet was seen his august brother, whom he left to France. Near him appeared that niece, who, like the angel in the Holy Scriptures, breathed sighs but to bestow peace and consolation: the nephew who had recently placed the laurel of the warrior on the brow of the legislator; and a second niece—young—an early widow, and accustomed to grief, from whom we derive in her son the image of him who was the hope of France. Behind them stood Princes of the blood; servants who counted their devotion to the Royal Family by their years; and on the other side desponding physicians, endeavouring to ascertain by the light of the expiring tapers, no longer what they ought to do, but alas! what France had to fear. The disorder of the Royal chamber—its obliterated magnificence—its silence—the affliction connected with it—the uncertainty—the shock—all filled the heart with fear, with sadness, and with awe.

At four o'clock, one of the physicians softly raised the hand of the King, started, and said in a low voice. "He is no more!" At these words, Mosieur threw himself on his knees, his eyes filled with tears, and then, with a sudden thought of grief, rose and ran to embrace the friend, the companion of his childhood—the King whom he had just lost—the brother whom he had loved for more than 50 years. Madame, Monsieur, and the Princes manifested their anguish by sobs, and all, kneeling before the couch of greatness and of misery, implored the Most High to be good to him who had been so good to them.

Etoile.

TIMES, SEPTEMBER 23D.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed—viz. the *Charles Grant*, Bombay, *Lowther Castle*, *Warren Hastings*, & *Buckinghamshire*, for China direct, to be afloat

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on the 17th of February, 1825, sail to Gravesend the 4th of March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs on the 9th of April. The *Scaleby Castle*, for Bengal and China, to be afloat on the 20th December, 1824, sail to Gravesend the 4th of January, 1825, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs the 9th of February.

DEFEAT OF THE ASHANTEES.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, OCTOBER 4.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Bullen to John Wilson Croker, Esq., dated on board His Majesty's ship *Maidstone*, Cape Coast, Gold Coast, July 22, 1824.

I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint their Lordships, by His Majesty's ship *Thetis*, that on Sunday week the troops under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland completely routed the Ashantee army, which had advanced in great force to within about two miles of the Castle, leaving an innumerable number of killed on the field; and that on account of this total defeat, they are, I learn, retiring in all haste towards Coomasee, their capital: this has been further confirmed by information obtained from two prisoners brought in yesterday, who state the enemy to be in full retreat, and suffering severely from famine (caused by their having laid waste the country on their advance,) dysentery, and small-pox.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Captain Sir John Phillimore, whose unremitting exertions and judicious arrangements, in taking his own ship into shoal water, manning and arming the boats of the *Thetis*, *Victor*, and *Swinger*, landing detachments of seamen and marines to co-operate with the army, and garrison a tower on the height beyond the Castle, which he armed and placed under the command of his First Lieutenant, contributed materially towards the success of our arms.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH.

One Officer—Lieut. Swanzey, killed.

Privates—103 killed.

" 440 wounded.

THE GREEKS.

PARIS OCT. 3.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th of September announces, that all the letters from Smyrna of the 22d and 23d of August, confirm the news of the advantages obtained by the Greeks off Samos. They have burnt a Turkish frigate of 46 guns, taken two brigs and a corvette, and destroyed 60 transports.

" A late despatch affirms that the Capitan Pacha, pursued by the Greeks, has taken refuge at Boudrown.

" Letters from Navarino are of the 31st of August; they say the plague is on board the Egyptian fleet anchored at Rhodes."

TIMES, OCTOBER 8TH.

An attempt is making to create an alarm respecting a French expedition to St. Domingo, than which, we believe, there is in fact nothing farther from the contemplation of the French Government. Independently of the absurdity of such an undertaking at the present moment, and with such inadequate means as are said to be employed, there are facts sufficient to prove, or to furnish a strong presumption, that no such design is entertained.

" The *Florence Gazette* of the 23d of September states the damage done to the Turkish fleet, by the Greek fire-ships, to be much greater than was at first said. The Christians, it is added, lost on their side three Ipsariot ships, and, what they still more regret, the intrepid Canaris, who was blown up with the Turkish ship which he engaged. The same papers report, that Derwish Pacha has experienced a fourth defeat at Gauria, whence he designed to penetrate into Livadia.

TIMES, OCTOBER 5TH.

The Prussian Government, as appears by the letters received yesterday from Berlin, is about to make reductions in the amount of the national expenditure to a degree which must make the economists of all nations tremble at the example thus set to the rest of Europe. The whole of the militia has been disbanded, and military officers, of very class and in actual service have been reduced in their pay to one-half of its previous amount.

GAZETTE PRESS.